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'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS' PROGRAM

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["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, Moscow Radio commentator, with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, TASS political observer; Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev, international journalist; and Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, political observer of Soviet Television and Radio]

U.S. Anti-Soviet Hysteria

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Hello, esteemed comrades. We have received many letters devoted to the present state of Soviet-U.S. relations. It is noteworthy that the majority of the listeners not only pose questions, but also share their thoughts on what must be done to continue the present course of detente, a course to good, mutually advantageous relations.

Yuriy Komyshev from Yoshkar-Ola in particular writes: Our Soviet Government has warned the U.S. administration many times that the dangerous course adopted by Washington does not promote the strengthening of peace and detente. How many times does one have to tell the U.S. Government to stop the anti-Soviet hysteria and slander? Let's conclude a treaty limiting strategic arms; stop the arms race; let's not have new weapons for the mass destruction of people. But our peaceful proposals are either rejected or are explained in the way they want by crafty, fraudulent means. They try to say one thing and do another. They are seeking unilateral advantages.

Indeed, Yuriy Komyshev is correct. Many listeners to our program agree with you, Yuriy: In their letters they express alarm and bewilderment with the recent foreign policy moves of the Washington administration. It is very typical that presently in the United States an atmosphere of anti-Sovietism and anticommunist hysteria is being deliberately incited. The voices of the opponents of detente are being heard increasingly insistently, those of apologists for a hard line in relation to the USSR. I shall ask Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin to talk about this in more detail. Over to you, Oleg Nikolayevich:

[Anichkin] Yet another militarist, anticommunist group has been formed in the United States, with the pretentious title "Coalition for Peace Through Strength." The nature of this organization may be judged both by its members and the action program it has announced. For example, the organization includes such people as the notorious Senator Barry Goldwater, nicknamed "crazy" in his time; the unsuccessful vice-presidential candidate in the last election campaign, Senator Robert Dole; the former governor of California and pretender to the presidency, Ronald Reagan; former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Lemnitzer; and former leaders of U.S. intelligence services. As you can see, they are all "former" men. This organization contains dyed-in-the-wool reactionaries, opponents of detente who always had a cold war attitude.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what is their program which they recently loudly proclaimed in Washington?

[Anichkin] To put it briefly, it is a call for open incitement of anticommunist, anti-Soviet hysteria, a call for an unrestrained arms race. This organization demands the rejection of the principle of equal and identical security in relations with the USSR, and the achievement of military superiority over the USSR. It calls for a stepping up of the subversive activity of American special services against the USSR and other socialist states.

It calls for the rejection of any agreements limiting arms if they threaten the national security of the United States--as they understand a threat to the national security of the United States. As a result they want to declare a struggle against communism all over the world. In other words, the figures that have united in the so-called Coalition for Peace Through Strength basically want to cancel everything that has been achieved in recent years in relations between the USSR and the United States on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, our press has reported the creation in America of some other anti-Soviet organizations such as the American Security Council, the Fund for Security and Intelligence, the Solzhenitsyn Society and so forth. Our listener Nikolay Polosov from Saratov asks: Doesn't all this signify that the position of the adherents of the cold war in America has considerably strengthened?

[Anichkin] The recent activization of the forces of reaction in the United States does not in general mean that their position has strengthened. Rather it serves as proof of their growing fear that in the short period of the development of detente, goals have been achieved whose further progress would make detente irreversible. At the beginning these forces did not take detente seriously. Earlier there were ebbs and flows in international relations, but after the Vladivostok agreement, after the subsequent advance toward the goal, not only defining the contours of a subsequent agreement on strategic arms limitation, but also raising the prospect of reducing them, after the radical shifts in the political atmosphere in Europe--the signing of the Helsinki Final Act--the situation changed. This called into question everything that those who had become thoroughly fattened on the policy of the cold war were familiar with. They mounted a counterattack, trying to take their revenge for the enforced retreat.

At the same time, there are still living remnants of the cold war, which lasted for decades in the United States. One must bear in mind the fact that the cold war is closely connected with long-established imperialist traditions. This is an answer to what these forces regard as the undesirable changes in the world: a militarist answer using force, running counter to the aspirations of the people.

Moreover, the McCarthyite formulas for opposing communism are still alive in the United States. According to this formula the source of all evil is communism, and this means it must be fought with all means. The appearance of such coalitions now can be attributed to several reasons. First, the United States is going through fairly serious economic difficulties, and there is discontent in the country due to price rises, the high level of unemployment and other deprivations. Second, the so-called midterm elections are approaching and will be held at the beginning of November. In these elections, a new House of Representatives, a third of the Senate, governors and local legislative authorities will be elected. So, in these circumstances, politicians of various sorts and of various persuasions are trying to raise money, some of them by dubious means. This type of politician builds his election platform and formulates a program based on anticommunism. A kind of competition has started among such politicians as to who will take the hardest, firmest attitude in international affairs or in domestic affairs, who will deal most firmly with the USSR. These people have evidently forgotten that a policy from a position of strength with the USSR has become shamefully bankrupt.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, surely these politicos do not reflect the opinion of the majority of the U.S. population?

[Anichkin] What do the Americans themselves think? What do they really want? Public opinion polls tell us to some extent.

Polls conducted by the Gallup institute, the Harris service and television companies show one thing: The U.S. public, despite systematic anti-Soviet propaganda, favors improved relations with the USSR, a speedy strategic arms limitation agreement and development of trade and economic ties with the USSR. Of course, one could ignore the appearance of this new reactionary anti-Soviet organization in the United States if it were not for one thing: The present administration can be considerably influenced by any sort of pressure. Therefore the appearance of a reactionary organization can be considered a fairly dangerous phenomenon inasmuch as this coalition's aim is the exertion of as much influence as possible on the administration. Whether they will achieve their aim remains to be seen.

Politicians who are really concerned about peace should remember that one should approach the development of relations between the USSR and the United States with a broader political perspective, taking into account the importance of the USSR and the United States on the world scene in solving the task of disarmament, in strengthening international security and the development of detente. One would like to believe that sober-minded politicians in the United States and the American public will understand where these extremists are leading things, and that they will be able to do everything possible to cool their hot heads.

Status of Micronesia

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich. Listener Yuriy Vinokurov from Kurgan asks us to tell him about the present political status of Micronesia.

The United States wanted to impose its own solution upon Micronesia by giving it the status of a commonwealth territory [territoriya sodruzhestva]. The Congress of Micronesia rejected this proposal. Trying to retain control over the islands at any cost after the trusteeship period had ended, Washington took recourse to the old colonialist adage: divide and rule. It imposed upon part of Micronesia, the Mariana Islands, the notorious status of a commonwealth territory, having concluded a 1975 treaty with local separatists on the creation of the so-called Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, within the framework of a political alliance with the United States.

The choice of the Marianas as the target of the first blow to the unity and integrity of the territory was not accidental. It is precisely on Tinian in this archipelago that work is already underway on a major U.S. Air Force, Naval and Marine base.

The fate of the other two Micronesian archipelagos, the Carolines and the Marshal Islands, is just as disturbing. For several years the United States has been putting pressure on these islands, representatives during the so-called negotiations regarding their future status. Any means are employed including the use of the dirty services of the CIA, to force the islanders to adopt another formula invented by the Americans that would amount to actual colonization, this time under the label of a "free association." However, as the U.S. representative at the United Nations said quite openly, this freedom allows Washington to take over all the powers and responsibilities for the security of Micronesia, including the construction of required military projects and the right to exploit them. This official statement proves the United States has every intention of grabbing these islands as well by turning them into their military bridgehead.

Portugese Crisis

Let us turn to Portugal. Several listeners have asked about the country and Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev will reply. In Lisbon political consultations are continuing, Eduard Vasilyevich, with the aim of forming a new government.

[Kovalev] Nobre da Costa has already had talks with representatives of all the main parties to whom he outlined the main proposals in the future government program and his thoughts regarding the composition of the new cabinet. As the Lisbon press maintains, Nobre da Costa has suggested that five independents, five socialists, three representatives of the rightist Social Democratic Party, and two from the Catholic Social Democratic Center Party make up the cabinet.

[Kosovan] Eduard Vasilyevich, tell us your opinion of this suggestion.

[Kovalev] It seems to me that this proposal shows that, despite the statements by the prime minister-designate regarding his desire to overcome the incompatibility among the Portuguese political parties, which were expected--and let us be frank about this--to begin a dialog with the participation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] as well, Nobre da Costa has not raised the question of including communists in the preparation of a political program and in the discussion of the composition of the government. Apparently, the circles supporting Nobre da Costa have not correctly assessed the restraint displayed by the PCP regarding the selection of the new prime minister; they are trying to halt the influence of the communists in government affairs.

And, really, to form a government only from independents and representatives of the Socialist, Social Democrat and Center parties, would mean, first of all, a return to a disguised anticommunist coalition. The Socialist Party, which had ruled the country until now, would be in the unenviable position of propping up a new government in which they would be a minority and would thus not be able to influence its policy.

The recent plenary session of the PCP Central Committee underlined in its resolution that the PCP would defend to the last its opinions during the formation of a new government, and will define its final position depending on the composition and the program of Nobre da Costa's cabinet. Portuguese communists correctly believe that any policy aimed at altering the forms of ownership of the tools and means of production, which resulted from the 25 April revolution, will not help overcome the social, economic and financial difficulties facing Portugal.

At present, when Portugal and its leaders have to make a responsible choice, the best policy--as communists, all democrats and anti-fascists correctly believe--will be restraint, calm, a sober analysis of the situation and of the prospects for its development, as well as vigilance toward intrigues by rightwing forces.

Czechoslovakia-1968

[Kosovan] Thank you, Eduard Vasilyevich. There are letters here which ask questions connected with the provocatory clamor being raised in the West over the 10th anniversary of the 1968 events, when a decisive rebuff was given to the forces of reaction and counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia. It is characteristic that the authors of these letters--Viktor Belov from Kursk, Yuriy (Trotsenko) from Alma-Ata and others--are young people who know of these events only from hearsay. At the time they were children. For this reason I consider it particularly important to answer these questions today.

As RUDE PRAVO wrote recently, a really hot summer began in Czechoslovakia 10 years ago. Anticommunist and antisocialist forces were quite openly organizing demonstrations, provocations and other openly anarchist acts. They were inciting a nationalistic, anti-Soviet wave, which, as was later pointed out in the document of the CPCZ Central Committee entitled "The Lessons of the Development of the Crisis," were expressive evidence of an emerging white terror.

Rightwing forces were slandering honest supporters of socialism and were boycotting, discrediting and terrorizing them and forcing their departure from political life. It recently became known that Josef Pavel, then minister of internal affairs, had even prepared plans for setting up concentration camps, which were intended for party functionaries who did not renounce their communist convictions. A wave of social demagogy arose in the country. The danger of inflation and economic dislocation increased. At the end of June 1968, a number of newspapers published a pamphlet "The 2,000 Words," which became a direct incitement to violent actions and the destruction of the socialist system. This was the organizational-political platform of counterrevolution, but certain members of the CPCZ leadership openly joined it.

RUDE PRAVO notes that in the mid-sixties a nonclass approach on admissions to the party created a situation whereby, for the first time in the CPCZ's history, the workers in its ranks were a minority. This indeed explains why rightwing and reformist forces, amalgamating, in the final analysis, into a unified current, had appeared in the Communist Party. Petty bourgeois elements were the foundation and breeding-ground for this current. It was precisely they who received with delight everything that was presented to them by bourgeois propaganda, most actively disseminated the illusions of capitalism and aroused a nationalist hysterical and anti-Soviet campaign.

The strategy of counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia was worked out in Washington and was based on the concepts of Brzezinski, the present assistant to the U.S. President, on so-called bridgebuilding, through which Western bourgeois ideology was to be transferred into the socialist countries. The vehicles for this strategy were also traitors to the Czechoslovak people, those like Mlynar, Sik, Pelikan and others who now live abroad. Western intelligence and propaganda services also had an active influence on the development of events. Twenty powerful transmitters were moved up to the Western borders of the CSSR to brainwash the population. The republic was literally inundated with Western spies and diversionary agents. A large group of U.S. Green Berets from Vietnam, specially trained for subversive activities in Czechoslovakia, were there disguised as tourists, while the number of Western German agents in the country in the first half of 1968--as admitted by DER SPIEGEL--was as high as 400,000.

In an article published in the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA, Comrade Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, points out that the inability of the the leadership of the CPCZ and the state to rise to the defense of socialism against the counterrevolution, which had been launched on a broad front, had paralyzed the work of the popularly elected government. This opened up room for the activities of all kinds of organizations which appeared in glaring violation of the laws of the CSSR. As a result, it was neither the Central Committee, nor the government, nor parliament, but rather antistate groups who began to direct the development of events in the country. In the summer of 1968, matters had reached a total disintegration of state power, and at this time, Comrade Bilak writes, thousands of communists and many other honest citizens of our country reached the bitter conclusion that they had been deceived, and that matters had gone so far that now there were insufficient forces of our own capable of crushing the counterrevolution.

There was nothing to do but to request assistance from our closest allies. With the arrival of the troops of allied states in August 1968, Comrade Bilak points out, favorable conditions were created for the consolidation and strengthening of Marxist-Leninist forces in the ranks of the CPCZ. The final turnaround came at a plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee in April 1969, at which the placemen of the rightwingers were deprived of leading posts in the party and state, and a new Party leadership, with Comrade Husak at its head, assumed control.

It was only then that it was possible to launch a decisive struggle to get the party and society out of the crisis, and to create conditions capable of insuring a new upsurge of socialism on Czechoslovak soil. The rightwing counterrevolutionary forces were beaten exclusively by political means. The party was purged of those who, in the years of crisis, had betrayed the people, socialism and allied ties with the socialist countries. The party again started to discover what it could do. At the 14th CPCZ Congress in 1971 it was already possible to state that the tasks of restoring the party's Marxist-Leninist character and overcoming the internal crisis had been solved. The CSSR once again became a firm link in the world socialist system.

This is precisely what evokes the malice of international reaction that planned to tear Czechoslovakia away from the socialist community. This is why a provocative clamor is now developing in the West over the 10th anniversary of the 1968 events.

Appraising this anti-Czechoslovak campaign, Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stated at a plenum of the Central Committee in March this year: The bourgeoisie and its accomplices, not wanting to reconcile themselves to the crushing defeat of their aims and schemes, cannot forgive the fact that, thanks to the internationalist and fraternal assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries, the Marxist-Leninist forces of our party surmounted the crisis, purged and strengthened our party on the basis of Leninist principles, led our society out of the crisis and have now brought it to a fresh stage and dynamic development and growth, and to a fresh strengthening of fraternal and allied relations with the USSR and the socialist countries.

Situation in Lebanon

Vladimir Petrovich Yaroslavskiy from Krivoy Rog asks us to talk about the events in Lebanon and about rightwing Christian formations. You will be answered by Farid Mustafyevich Seyful-Mulyukov, political observer of Soviet Television and Radio.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Recent events in Beirut--the clashes between the rightwing, Christian detachments and the inter-Arab forces in the eastern districts of Beirut--and the attempts of the Israeli military to strengthen their positions in the south of the country, have further complicated the situation in Lebanon and have drawn broad public attention to Lebanon.

In recent years, I have repeatedly had occasion to visit the country, converse with many Lebanese politicians and observe the situation on the spot. The detachments of the rightwing Christian forces initiated the bloody clashes, such as those in the eastern areas of Beirut and in the border areas of Lebanon. What kind of detachments are these? First of all, it is necessary to say that political parties, which have their own military units, have long existed among the Christian population of Lebanon, particularly among its bourgeois section. These include, above all, the Phalangist Party led by Pierre al-Jumayyil; the National Liberal Party led by Kamil Sham'un, the former president of Lebanon; and, finally, the Front of the Guardians of the Cedars, and other rightwing, Christian, bourgeois parties. These parties have formed military groups, which are armed to the teeth with Israeli, U.S. and other Western arms, and they side with the forces of reaction in the struggle which is taking place in Lebanon at the moment.

I recall my talk with one of the leaders of the Phalangist Party, Amin al-Jumayyil, in the eastern suburbs of Beirut in March last year. At that time I asked Amin al-Jumayyil what the aims of his party were and about the detachments under its control.

He told me that we want Lebanon to remain the way it was before the events of 1975. When I asked Amin al-Jumayyil what he had in mind, he told me that he felt that, above all, the Phalangist Party and the other rightwing Christian parties should dominate the political and economic life of the country.

The main headquarters of the rightwing Christian detachments in southern Lebanon is the town of Marj 'Uyun, situated just a few kilometers from the Israeli border. During the Israeli advance into Lebanon this March, the rightwing Christian detachments joined the Israeli occupationist aggressors in the struggle against the detachments of the Palestinian resistance organization and the national patriotic forces. A certain Major Haddad commands the rightwing Christian detachments in southern Lebanon. The Lebanese authorities consider him a collaborator and a direct accomplice of the Israeli aggressors.

Recently, the Lebanese Government decided to send its forces into southern Lebanon to occupy national territory in areas on the border with Israel. When the Lebanese Army battalion reached a small place in south Lebanon called Kawkaba, it was subjected to artillery and mortar fire from rightwing Christian forces who had dug in at the town of Marj 'Uyun. For a month now this Lebanese Army battalion has been unable to get through to the areas that the Lebanese Government has ordered it to occupy.

One thing is clear throughout this story: A full alliance, a complete unity of views exists between Israel and the right-wing Christian forces. Furthermore, Israel is providing enormous military and financial help to the rightwing Christian formations. The rightwing Christian detachments and Israel do not want to turn southern Lebanon back over to the legal Lebanese authorities, making all sorts of excuses for not allowing the legal Lebanese forces into the area.

The situation in Lebanon continues to very tense and complicated. One should also emphasize that the crisis in Lebanon is not a local one. It is a crisis caused by the Near East conflict and the aspirations of imperialist circles and Israeli expansionists to continue the occupation of Arab lands, hinder the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and undermine the national liberation movement in the Near East, including that in Lebanon, as a whole. Those are the aims pursued by imperialism and reaction in relations with Lebanon. And the detachments of the rightwing Christian forces, who receive arms, political and other support from Israel, the United States and the other imperialist powers, are the executors of these aims.

As-Sadat's separatist policy, which has led to the division of the Arab world, has confused the Near East crisis as a whole and has complicated the Near East situation. It is also contributing to an escalation of the bloody tragedy in Lebanon.

Trilateral Commission

[Kasoyan] The next answer is addressed to (Pavel Vasilyevich Koshub) from Pavlodar and (Vera Ivanovna Cherkovskaya), a schoolteacher from Sverdlovsk. They ask us to talk about the Trilateral Commission of representatives of Western business circles.

This commission includes about 240 prominent private citizens from the United States, Japan and Western Europe. It was founded in 1973 on the initiative of David Rockefeller, chairman of the board of directors of the U.S. Chase Manhattan Bank. The Trilateral Commission was conceived as a kind of brain trust of the leading capitalist countries, and was expected to work out recommendations on the most important economic and political problems.

Judging from the commission's many reports, these are basically the formulation of measures to tackle the crisis which has gripped the entire capitalist system and also, according to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the coordination of political and economic relations with the Third World and the countries of the communist bloc.

The U.S. President made extensive use of the ideas of the Trilateral Commission during his election campaign. He is one of the members of this organization along with Barre, head of the French Government; Agnelli, president of the Italian firm, Fist; Fujino, president of the Japanese Mitsubishi monopoly, and many other representatives of big business. By the way, the commission has also been one of the main sources for Carter recruits. Another 15 former members of the Trilateral Commission belong to the present U.S. administration. They include such highly placed persons as Vice President Mondale, Secretary of State Vance, Secretary of Defense Brown, Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal, and Brzezinski, U.S. presidential adviser on national security, who was the first leader of the Trilateral Commission. While he held this post, he regarded the commission as a way to insure effective support of the U.S. position by the Europeans and the Japanese.

All the former members of the commission who now occupy posts in the Carter administration resigned from this organization. Nevertheless, they are continuing to keep in close contact with the Trilateral Commission. Proof of this is the fact that none other than Brzezinski addressed the commission's conference in Bonn in October 1977. His report was devoted to U.S. foreign policy. Thus, the multinational monopolies retain loyal watchdogs of their interests in government circles.

THIRD U.N. LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE CONTINUES WORK

Geneva Session

LD1815222Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Leonidov writes: The efforts of the countries shall be directed not at dividing the world ocean, but at creating a legal foundation for a peaceful, equitable and friendly cooperation and interaction of all states, say Soviet law of the sea experts. This is the line they are going to pursue at the next stage--the session of the Third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference. The debate, which opened in Geneva last spring, will continue in New York on Monday. The USSR delegation is led by Deputy Foreign Minister Semen Kozyrev.

It is believed here that the Geneva session has done a considerable amount of work and brought about tangible results. It has contributed to reaching agreement and sealing important provisions of the draft convention on the future regime of high seas and bringing closer the stands of various groups of countries in the fields where differences still remain. The talks are to be completed and a revised summary draft of common convention be prepared at the meeting in New York.

In the opinion of Soviet experts, the unofficial draft has already reflected a constructive approach to deciding questions pertaining to the limit width (12 nautical miles) of territorial waters, the regime of international straits and waters of archipelago states. The same can be said also about many most important provisions concerning the establishment of a 200-mile economic zone.

An important outcome of the Geneva session is considered here to be the progress made at the talks on such an acute problem as the regime of seabed outside the limits of the continental shelf. A compromise decision has been found considering the wishes of various sides.

The USSR and the other socialist countries are doing their utmost so that a genuine international settlement of the problems of the world ocean can be reached. Rejecting any attempts at diktat and imposing unilateral demands from whatever side they may be made, the countries of the socialist community declare in defense of the rights and interests of all states and peoples. They will uphold this stand also at the scheduled session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference.

New York Meeting

LD211340Y Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov reports: The seventh session of the UN Third Law of the Sea Conference is to resume here today. Attending it are representatives of nearly 150 states. The first part of the current session was held in Geneva last spring.

The paramount objective of the conference is to draw up a comprehensive international convention on the law of the sea, which will establish with due regard for the legitimate rights and interests of all states, the international legal order of use of various parts of the world ocean, exploration and development of its vast resources. Opposing the attempts by some states and imperialist circles to divide the world ocean and unilaterally lay their hand on its wealth, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are consistently upholding such a settlement of the problems that would contribute to strengthening peace on high seas and equitable cooperation among countries.

The Soviet proposals tabled at the conference are directed at the settlement of key problems of economic zones of the coastal states, international straits, territorial waters, seabed, etc.

In the course of its latest sessions, the conference has done a large amount of useful work. As a result of long and difficult talks, differences between various groups of states on a number of fundamental issues pertaining to the regime of the ocean have been overcome in a considerable measure.

The New York conference is to make further progress in the quest of ways for the settlement of complex problems. In spite of the considerable positive results, there are still no small divergencies at the conference between various groups of states. There are also such circles that strive to impede its work in every way possible and complicate the cause of international settlement of the problems of the world ocean.

An important prerequisite for further progress at the conference is renunciation of unilateral demands without due regard for the requirements and legitimate rights of other countries, manifestation of the spirit of compromise and mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation. It is only this way that an effective, orderly use of the world ocean and its resources is possible in the interests of strengthening peace, deepening detente and ensuring progress and well-being of peoples.

UN ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS IN DELHI

LD211546Y Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 21, TASS--TASS correspondents Igor Kolganov and Vladimir Karpov reports: The three-day conference of trade ministers of the member countries of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAPO) has opened here today. It is being attended by delegations of 28 countries, including the Soviet delegation.

The conference will discuss the recommendations placed on record in the report by the ESCAPO Secretariat on a further development of trade and economic cooperation between the countries of the region. Main attention is to be devoted to problems of establishing a new order in international economic relations, drawing up measures directed at broadening foreign trade of the countries of Asia and the Pacific, in the first place of the developing states.

The recommendations of the ESCAPO Secretariat draw attention to the necessity of creating more favourable conditions for increasing exports by the developing countries. Great attention is attached to measures to end protectionist policies and discrimination in international trade. Great significance is stressed of long-term economic and trade intergovernmental agreements and contracts for the economy of young states. Participants in the conference are to discuss the proposals of a number of developing countries on establishing associations of producers of raw materials and creating within the ESCAPO framework an effective system of collecting, storing and disseminating information on import requirements and export opportunities of the region.

Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai addressed greetings to the participants in the conference. It is stressed that economic development is an urgent task on the order of the day of all the developing countries striving to end age-long poverty, backwardness and unemployment. The development of the young independent state is heavily impeded by protectionist measures from the developed capitalist countries. The aim of the conference is to discuss the methods of combatting discrimination in the world market and making every effort for the implementation of the U.N. decisions on establishing a new order in international economic relations.

SOVIET DELEGATE SPEAKS AT UN DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE

LD191234Y Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] New York, August 19, TASS--Participating in the session of the United Nations special committee on the decolonisation, which took place here, have shown deep concern over the activisation of the military activities of the imperialist and colonial powers in Africa and other regions where vestiges of colonialism still exist. They noted in their speeches that there are obvious attempts of the international reaction to return the world to the times when colonists and racialists could with impunity sit in judgement over peoples' and unceremoniously interfere in their domestic matters.

As a Soviet representative said in his speech, of a particularly dangerous character are intrigues of the reactionary and imperialist forces in the African Continent. Under cover of unbridled anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaign, he said, the leading NATO countries are going over to collective and aggressive military-political actions against the national-liberation movements and independent African states.

14TH INTERNATIONAL GENETICS CONGRESS OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD211354Y Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 21, TASS-- Man's welfare and genetics" is the motto of the 14th International Genetics Congress, which opened in Moscow today.

"The science of genetics holds leading place in modern biology", it was stated by Yuriy Ovchinnikov, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, who opened the meeting today. He said that the five years that elapsed since the previous congress brought this science many new successes and discoveries. And this is why the great interest of scientists in the present meeting is not fortuitous. Over two and a half thousand scientists from almost sixty countries of the world came to Moscow for the congress.

"In our days it is impossible to conceive society's social progress and welfare of future generations apart from the progress of the science of genetics," Academician Ovchinnikov noted. "New varieties of plants and breeds of animals have been developed in agriculture on the basis of genetics. In the microbiological industry, genetics have become the basis for the solution of the problem of obtaining fodder protein, biologically active substances, antibiotics and ferments. Impressive, indeed, are the achievements of genetics in medicine: in the deciphering of the mechanism of pathological processes, in the diagnostication, treatment and prevention of hereditary diseases".

The vice-president of the Academy of Sciences expressed the hope that the genetics congress in Moscow would be a major event in scientific life, that it would promote a further development of scientific cooperation.

The congress participants received with prolonged applause the message of greetings from the Council of Ministers of the USSR, which was read out by Vladimir Kirillin, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Greeting the congress, the president of the International Genetics Federation, Otto Frenkel of Australia stressed the broadness and comprehensiveness of the programme of the Moscow congress, the hospitality of the Soviet colleagues. The scientist recalled in his statement about the great role and services rendered by the Soviet geneticist Nikolay Vavilov, to whose legacy a special session of the congress will be devoted. In conclusion, the president of the federation said: "I pin great hopes on the 14th International Genetics Congress, and I am confident that these hopes will come true."

The president of the 14th International Genetics Congress Academician Nikolay Tsitsin of the Soviet Union made a review of the modern achievements of genetical science and prospects for their development.

The International Genetics Congress in Moscow will continue until August 30th. About two thousand reports and papers will be heard at the meetings of the sections and symposiums here.

Council of Ministers Greeting

LD210942Y Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 21, TASS--The science of genetics serves mankind's noble goals and it is the duty of research-geneticists to be in the vanguard of the movement to use its achievements to man's benefit. This is pointed out in the message of greetings, addressed by the Council of Ministers of the USSR to the participants of the 14th International Genetics Congress, which opened in Moscow today.

A powerful factor of scientific development today, the message says, is international cooperation of scientists. And today, when the menace of a nuclear-missle war, production and stockpiling of mass annihilation weapons, calls to develop and deploy neutron weapons in Europe constitute a particular danger to mankind, of special importance is the joint work of scientists under the highly humane motto "genetics and mankind's welfare", which is called upon to promote the progress of science, mutual understanding among nations in their struggle for a lasting peace and social progress.

The Soviet Government wished successful and fruitful work to the International Genetics Congress.

PRESS INSTITUTE GROUP GOES HOME AFTER TALK WITH ZAMYATIN

LD182240Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the International Press Institute has left Moscow after a 3-day visit. The delegation consisted of the chairman of the institute, Ronald MacDonald, the owner and managing director of the Melbourne newspaper THE AGE; the general director of the institute, Peter Galliner; and a research worker, (Lee Sellers).

In Moscow, they were received by Leonid Zamyatin, who heads a department in the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. The delegation also had meetings and talks with leading officials of the Soviet news agency, TASS, the NOVOSTI press agency, the newspaper PRAVDA and the soviet journalists' union.

Before their departure, Ronald MacDonald told our reporter that he was very glad that they had achieved their purpose of discussing common problems openly and frankly. The spirit in which we had our discussions, he added, was constructive and extremely friendly, and therefore we consider that we succeeded in achieving progress for better understanding. We intend to proceed with a dialogue with Soviet journalists.

In Peter Galliner's opinion the visit confirmed the Soviet Union's continued interest in detente. The central point of our visit, he said, was our conversation with Mr Zamyatin, whom he had met before as a member of the UNESCO international commission for the study of communications problems. We are especially grateful, Peter Galliner continued, for the opportunity to discuss with him most important questions concerning problems with which all professional journalists are confronted. In general this visit is confirmation of the spirit of detente which we consider the main problem for us all. Cooperation between journalists of the world would be a very good response to the needs of fostering detente and the spirit of Helsinki.

INTERNATIONAL PHYSICS CONFERENCE OPENS IN RIGA

LD180116Y Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Riga, August 17, TASS--The Sixth International Conference on Atomic Physics opened today in the Latvian capital. The conference is attended by more than 300 scientists from Great Britain, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union, the United States, the FRG, Japan and other countries, who will discuss recent achievements and the future development of this science.

Results of the fundamental atomic research are widely used by physicists, chemists and astrophysicists. It is important to know the atomic theory while studying the use of plasma for the practical application of atomic energy and creation of new materials with required properties.

The scientific world evinces great interest in the joint Soviet-American experiments in the field of laser thermonuclear fusion, based on the latest achievements in this field of science.

UNITED STATES

BAKER AMENDMENT REJECTION 'PAINFUL BLOW' TO COLD WARRIORS

LD221001Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "They Have Gone Back on Their Word"]

[Text] Washington, 18 August--The Congress decided against directly violating the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and, under pressure from numerous protests from the U.S. and international public, has rejected Senator H. Baker's amendment on introducing discriminatory restrictions on granting U.S. entry visas to members of foreign communist parties.

This decision, adopted by the congressional conference committee, annuls a previous decision by the Senate which, under pressure from well-known "hawks" like Senator Jackson and Meany, the reactionary boss of the AFL-CIO, approved the discriminatory amendment at the end of July.

The Senate's reactionary decision prompted sharp criticism from sober U.S. politicians who cannot fail to consider the mood of the U.S. and international public. Senator G. McGovern, an eminent figure in the Democratic Party, resolutely condemned the Baker amendment, stating that it did not reflect the opinion of the majority of U.S. people and was totally unacceptable from the political viewpoint. The senator stressed that restoration of the discriminatory restrictions of the McCarran-Walter Act would be a departure from present-day realities and a return "to the time of suspicion and confrontation."

Well-known politicians like Senators J. Sparkman, F. Church, R. Clark, C. Case and a number of others also opposed the amendment.

Local commentators assess the conference committee's decision rejection of the Baker amendment as a painful blow to the cold war supporters and a victory for those forces which oppose a return to the gloomy times of McCarthyism.

ADMINISTRATION'S HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY 'FOR EXPORT' ONLY

LD211451Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Gennadiy Vasilyev dispatch: "Pharisaism"]

[Text] Washington--Andrew Young, U.S. representative at the United Nations, who recently declared that there are thousands of political prisoners in the United States, has once again expressed his opinion of the U.S. stand on the human rights issue. Speaking in New York, he admitted that the U.S. attitude toward international human rights agreements is "far from exemplary." The U.S. Congress refuses to ratify the most important of them. "This is particularly regrettable," Young said, "on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations."

Previously a fighter for civil rights and now a diplomat who, moreover, has just gotten into hot water over his previous statement, he has carefully chosen somewhat milder expressions. But, to be blunt, the position of the U.S. ruling circles on international agreements concerning human rights may be considered simply provocative.

The United States has not ratified the UN convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, to which more than 80 states have subscribed. [paragraph continues]

It has boycotted the convention on the liquidation of all forms of racial discrimination. The United States does not wish to subscribe to the international pact on civil and political rights, to which more than 40 states are parties. According to official U.S. figures, the United States has ratified only 10 of the 40 international treaties on human rights issues currently in force.

Washington plainly has special reasons for not assuming the legal commitments stemming from these documents. Subscribing to them would make the U.S. authorities answer to the world public and to the appropriate international bodies for the violation of human rights which has become systematic in the United States--for the same thousands of imprisoned civil rights fighters of whom Young has spoken, for secret police surveillance and provocation, for the ubiquitous racial discrimination, for the policy of genocide against Indians and for the millions of unemployed.

The policy of "defending human rights" proclaimed by the Washington administration is intended, as Americans can see, exclusively "for export." It has no effect on the situation in the United States itself. But the noisy propaganda campaign mounted around this pharasaical policy has had an unexpected result for its initiators. Thousands of Americans, indignant at the hypocrisy of the authorities, are now demanding an end to the debauch of racism, violence and lawlessness in the United States. They point out that the United States has no grounds--especially, no moral grounds--for actions in "defense of human rights" in other countries.

NEW MOBILE ICBM'S 'UNAMENABLE TO MUTUAL CONTROL'

LD2711907 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] The Pentagon is stepping up the creation of new weapons of mass destruction. The press reports that preparation is in full swing for testing the missile MX, a mobile intercontinental ballistic missile, taking up a special place in the plans of building up the U.S. military might. Our observer Viktor Viktorov makes this comment:

Now, when the Disarmament Committee is having a session in Geneva, representatives from a number of countries say in their speeches that the creation of new weapons and systems of mass destruction might lead the world to the limit beyond which the possibility of reaching an agreement on disarmament can be lost for ever. And it's clear why; some weapons that are being developed are unamenable to mutual control, either in quantity or in quality. The MX missile falls exactly into this category of weapons. The Pentagon intends to build 200-250 MX missiles. There has not been a more extensive and costly system of rocketry on record in the United States.

The production of this system will undoubtedly spur military rivalry between states. There have been quite a few instances when the appearance of a new weapon in one country has led to the creation and even perfection of the same weapon by another state. Just as it was with the neutron bomb, the White House has declared that it has not made a final decision on the deployment of the MX system; and just as it was with the savage bomb, the system is far from being only in blueprint. To create it, hundreds of millions of dollars have already been appropriated and spent. Separate units of the missiles are already undergoing tests.

The Boeing Corporation, which is the general contractor, is distributing subcontracts among other companies. The Pentagon is clearly in a rush to create a new generation of strategic offensive arms. The sum truth is, however, that if agreement is not reached, the situation may get out of control, and the threat of a global nuclear catastrophe will increase.

DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN INTERVIEWED ON U.S. POLICY

Favors MX Missile

LD211717Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1242 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 21 Aug--Harold Brown, the U.S. secretary of defense, speaking on Issues and Answers Program on Sunday, came out in favor of speeding up the creation of MX missiles, capable of carrying nuclear warheads. He said that this measure is essential to the United States if an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons is not signed in the near future.

Recently the military-industrial complex has fervently been trying to gain government and congressional approval of a program to create a new system of intercontinental MX missiles at a cost of $30 billion--a tasty morsel for monopolies making these kinds of goods.

What tricks won't the U.S. military resort to, in its attempt to implement its criminal plans? Harold Brown is trying to create the impression that he is devoted to concluding a SALT agreement.

However, in reality, the continuation of the "nuclear hide-and-seek game" proposed by Brown constitutes yet one more obstacle to the completion of the strategic offensive arms limitation talks. The creation of new armaments systems could only initiate a further spiral in the arms race.

Israel To Get Arms

LD220442Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 2100 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has stated in an ABC television interview that the United States would continue U.S. arms deliveries to Israel regardless of the results of the tripartite talks at Camp David. He noted the need to strengthen Israel's defensive capability to guarantee what he called Israel's security. Meanwhile, for the past 4 months negotiations have been continuing on U.S. arms deliveries to Israel. The representatives of the U.S. Defense Department and the Israeli Defense Ministry are taking part in the talks. This is what the U.S. secretary of defense has admitted.

Observers point out that the U.S. secretary, on the eve of the Camp David meeting, once again declared Washington's support for Israel's aggressive policy. They say that Israel is not using U.S. weapons for the defense of its borders but to maintain the occupation of occupied Arab territory and continue the barbarous bombing of civilian inhabitants of Lebanon.

HIGHER PRIME INTEREST RATE INSUFFICIENT TO HELP DOLLAR

LD211358Y Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 21, TASS--The dropping value of the U.S. dollar on the currency markets of the world is a daily vote on the stability of the American economy and the competence of its management by the U.S. administration, it is pointed out by the New York TIMES commentator W. Safire.

The gravest dollar crisis since 1972-1973 compels Washington to seek urgent measures capable of stopping the catastrophic plunging of its exchange rate. One of them has been announced by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRS).

It has raised the interest rates of granted loans from 7.25 to 7.75 per cent. The toughening of the credit terms and "higher cost" of loans, are called upon to decrease the amount of money in circulation and to lessen inflation, whose level has again topped the 10 per cent mark.

However, this measure is not sufficient to help the dollar, the newspaper Washington POST points out. Furthermore, it is fraught with the possibility of a new production slump. This danger was pointed out recently by the Chairman of the FRS Board of Governors W. Miller, who said that the raising of interest rates may bring about a recession in business activity.

In conditions of the present inflation, the Washington POST writes, a new slump would be very dangerous for the country's economy.

The American Stock Exchange reacted to the FRS decision by the dropping of the Dow-Jones Index, reflecting the price of the shares of the major U.S. corporations.

The American population also received this FRS decision with mistrust. Eighty per cent of the Americans, as shown by the recent Harris public opinion poll, already express concern over the deplorable station of the dollar. Half a year ago this alarm was shared by 69 per cent of the polled.

KOLESNICHENKO DISCUSSES 'UNCONSOLING' ECONOMIC FORECASTS

LD1610O5Y Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 16 TASS--Tomas Kolesnichenko, PRAVDA's correspondent in New York, writes in the newspaper on the unconsoling forecasts for the development of U.S. economy. In the opinion of the National Association of Economists, he notes, it is expected that a new cycle of economic recession will start either this year, or in 1979.

The correspondent notes that one of the main signs of that country's "ailing economy" is growing unemployment. The ills of American economy are aggravated by the simultaneous growth of unemployment and inflation rates. The unemployment problem, the article says, is deteriorated not only socially, but also racially. America's national minorities, above all, black Americans are those who are first sacked and the last to be given jobs. The correspondent notes that while in 1977 white teenagers made 15 percent of jobless, black American youth--39.5 percent. "Young black Americans can see from their own experience the whole hypocrisy of the official propaganda campaign for the 'defence of human rights'."

When J. Carter became President, the correspondent recalls, the Americans hoped that an end would come to the unrestrained growth of military spending. Everybody remembers the election pledges of the Democratic Party candidate for a 57 billion dollar cut in the military budget. But this promise has never been met as a result of the pressure by the military industrial complex. The U.S. President also promised a "balanced budget." But this has proved to be beyond the powers of the administration.

Representatives of trade unions and many economists, the author notes, see in the government economic program a new offensive against the living standards of wide sections of the working people of America. They justly note in particular that the proposal for a cut in the general taxes will not improve the position of tax-payers, as in this case is involved an increase in social security taxes. As a result, the real wage of the low-income sections of the population is getting smaller and the federal funds for the social programs are reducing.

PRC VICE PREMIER CUTS SHORT AFRICAN TOUR; DISAGREEMENTS CITED

LD211646Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1130 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY reports reveal that China's Vice Premier Chen Mu-hua has cut short his African tour and returned to Peking from Cameroon. Other countries he visited were Somalia and Gabon. Chen Mu-hua did not go to Senegal, Mauritania and Mali, as planned. Observers believe that the Chinese vice premier's itinerary was not carried out due to the disappointment of Africa's leaders with the outcome of negotiations with China. They realized at talks with China that it does not intend to extend the African countries anything that can be viewed as considerable assistance. All Peking wants is to involve the African states in an anti-Soviet alliance under the leadership of the former colonial masters of the African Continent and there is naturally very strong resistance in Africa to adventures of that type.

PRC 'STUBBORNLY DOMINATES' HUACHIAO, TALKS WITH VIETNAM

OW211011Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Policy to Apply Pressures on Vietnam"]

[Excerpts] The vice foreign minister-level negotiations between the SRV and PRC government delegations on the issue of Chinese residents in Vietnam began recently in Hanoi. Early this May, the Vietnamese side made reasonable suggestions on this issue, but China rejected them. The first meeting proved that the Chinese side is repeating its past slanderous fabrications, alleging that Vietnam is threatening and forcibly expelling Chinese residents to China. But the truth refutes all of Peking's official allegations. Recent facts prove that the Chinese side does not want a real solution to the issue of Chinese residents in Vietnam. Although Vietnam and China have started negotiations on the issue in Hanoi, the Chinese side has continued to stubbornly dominate the talks. On 11 August, at the instigation of the Chinese Embassy, a number of criminals among the Chinese residents created disturbances at the Hanoi railway station. All these acts by the Chinese side are despicable, but they are logical manifestations of the Chinese leaders' reactionary policy against Socialist Vietnam. Peking's leaders are trying to pressure Vietnam and force it to abandon its principled Marxist domestic and foreign policies and surrender its sovereignty to satisfy their great-power chauvinist plans. They are trying hard to sabotage Vietnam from within through provocations, threats and crude pressure, hinder Vietnam's socialist construction and force Vietnam to blindly follow China's policies.

To achieve their great-power chauvinist ends, Peking's leaders have instigated Kampuchea to invade Vietnam, using Kampuchea as an instrument of their policies. Today, Peking is striving to achieve the same goals in Southeast Asia that the imperialist aggressors tried to achieve in the past. The Chinese leaders once vowed to be friendly toward Vietnam. Their reactionary policy against Socialist Vietnam has naturally aroused indignation not only in Vietnam and Southeast Asia but throughout the world. The countries of the socialist community firmly condemn the Chinese leaders' great-power chauvinist line against Vietnam and will always support the heroic Vietnamese people.

REVIEW OF TASHKENT BROADCASTS ON CHINA MINORITIES ISSUE

NC161650 [Editorial Report NC] Tashkent in Uighur to Sinkiang from 9 to 22 July carries the following material on national minorities in China and the USSR.

At 1430 GMT on 9 July, the radio carries a talk entitled "Who Cares for the People's Health?" Referring to people's health in East Turkestan, the commentator says: "In 1946, Soviet experts came to the East Turkestan Republic to assist in organizing and protecting people's health. They trained national medical cadres and medicine was provided." "In 1949, the Health Ministry of the East Turkestan Republic was in a position to take effective steps toward protecting people's health. However, during the so-called Cultural Revolution, all national cadres in Sinkiang were dismissed." "The present health policy of the Maoists is no different from that once pursued by the Kuomintang rulers." At 1430 GMT on 10 July, the radio quotes Berdiyev, candidate member of historical sciences: The Constitution of the RSFSR, adopted 60 years ago, has played an effective role in the settlement of the national minorities issue in the USSR. The RSFSR is a multinational republic. The Soviet Constitution stipulates the establishment of national autonomous regions. "While the national minorities issue has been positively settled in the Soviet Union, the same issue is still causing bloodshed in other parts of the world. In contrast to the way the national minorities issue has been handled in the Soviet Union, the Chinese rulers are getting farther and farther away from the principles set out in the Chinese Constitution for the settlement of the same issue." At 1530 GMT on 10 July, the radio carries a very poorly heard talk on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the speech delivered by Mao Tse-tung in Sinkiang. The commentator says that the behavior of the Maoists since then amounts to a betrayal of socialism and is certainly contrary to the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

At 1430 GMT On 11 July, the radio carries another poorly heard talk on the pleasant conditions prevailing in the Mongolian People's Republic. The commentator reviews the history of the MPR with particular stress on the economic and political support extended to it by the Soviet Union in its struggle against imperialism and feudalsim. The same broadcast carries a commentary on Mao Tse-tung's unfulfilled pledges. The commentator says: "The 7th CCP Congress approved the principle embodied in Marxist theory regarding the encouragement of national democratic revolution in colonial, semicolonial and semifeudal systems. But at home, Mao and his chauvinist hordes failed to implement the decisions of the 8th CCP Congress, which was held in September 1956. Those who tried to train national cadres in accordance with the decisions of the 8th congress were persecuted." The commentator adds. "The so-called Cultural Revolution was an offense against humanity and a blow to Marxism." "Instead of judicial organs, the Maoist regime set up ruling organs known as revolutionary committees which assisted the army to prepare the national regions for war." "The CCP program which stipulated the formation of national states in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist principles was later dropped."

"The people's appeal for the establishment of a broadcasting radio that would serve multinational purposes such as the development of national economy and culture was strongly attacked by the Maoist rulers." "At the 11th CCP Congress not a single word was uttered by the new Chinese rulers regarding the rights of the national minorities in China." At 1530 GMT on 13 July, the radio carries a talk on the anniversary of the agreement signed between the East Turkestan Republic and the Kuomintang Government in 1944. The commentator says: The Kuomintang hordes failed to implement the 11 provisions of the agreement and this failure caused strong dissatisfaction among the East Turkestan people. "Mesut Kadiri, a Uighur by origin but a collaborator of the Chinese rulers, was appointed as the ruler of Sinkiang. The people of Sinkiang were utterly disenchanted with his actions, a feeling which later took the form of armed clashes, particularly in the Turfan region." A group of Uighurs who had gathered in Urumchi as volunteers to fight the Kuomintang under Ahmedjan Hakimi's leadership were attacked and killed by the Kuomintang hordes, who used automatic weapons and airplanes, massacring Uighur women and children. The commentator concludes: "However, in the end they accepted defeat and withdrew Mesut Kadiri from Sinkiang leadership." At 1430 GMT on 14 July, the radio carries a talk commenting on an article published in PEOPLE'S DAILY by the first secretary of the Sinkiang Autonomous Regional Party Committee and chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee on the situation in Sinkiang. The commentator describes him as "the cause of a lot of bloodshed in Sinkiang and elsewhere."

TASS ON HUA KUO-FENG'S VISIT TO ROMANIA, ARRIVAL IN SPRY

LD211439Y Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

["Completion of Romanian-Chinese Negotiations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 21, TASS--Official Romanian-Chinese negotiations, held within the framework of Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania, have ended there, according to reports received from Bucharest. A joint statement for the press has been published. It follows from this statement that the exchange of views between the two sides touched on the "multilateral development of Romanian-Chinese relations and on topical questions of international policy."

In this document both sides recorded their satisfaction with the strengthening and development of "Romanian-Chinese friendship," expressed their resolution to "further expand and deepen these relations." They declared their readiness to "diversify cooperation between the two states, between mass and other organisations."

An important place in the statement on the negotiations is devoted to the development of economic and also scientific-technical cooperation, primarily, "in the most up-to-date branches of modern science and technology." The actual contents of the documents related to this subject are not revealed.

Most laconic is the part of the statement on the completion of the negotiations, related to international problems. It speaks of the "profound interest of Romania and China in the strengthening of the climate of peace" in the world, contains general formulas "on struggle for the independence of the peoples," "for the liquidation of imperialist colonialist and neo-colonialist policy" etc.

Noteworthy is the fact that the concluding statement does not reflect the stand of the sides on such key questions as relaxation of tensions, ending of the arms race, situation in the Middle East, outright policy of threats and diktat, pursued by Peking vis-a-vis Socialist Vietnam. The statement does not contain propositions on support of the national-liberation movements in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

There is an eye-striking abundance of phrases on the atmosphere of "warm friendship, respect and mutual understanding." All this, apparently, has the purpose of veiling the essence and direction of the negotiations. No commentaries on the completion of the negotiations, except for a short summary of the concluding statement, have yet been published in Peking.

The Western press gives different interpretations of the negotiations. Special accent is being laid on China's desire to get a footing in the Balkans, which was recently noted by the Albanian press. [An identical Moscow in Romanian to Romania broadcast at 1800 GMT on 21 August ends at this point]

The British OBSERVER writes in this connection that the situation which existed so far in the Balkans and in Eastern Europe "has at least brought stability of borders in a region notorious for the permanence of conflicts between the nations situated there. Modifying the present order, even with angelic intentions, which China's scarcely are, would be exceptionally tricky. It is not surprising that the Romanians deny all knowledge of the new Balkan alliance, Peking-style, and have shown some nervousness about the Hua Kuo-feng visit. The diplomatic correctness at which Romanians are so good, is beginning to look as useful as putting on kid gloves to pick up plutonium."

On August 21st Hua Kuo-feng ended his visit to Romania and flew to Belgrade.

Belgrade, August 21, TASS--Hua Kuo-feng and his party have arrived here at the invitation of J.B. Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. At the White Palace in Belgrade Hua Kuo-feng was welcomed by J.B. Tito and other Yugoslav officials.

BIRYUKOV HITS 'SLANDER CAMPAIGN' KEYED TO 1968 CSSR EVENTS

LD220807Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[I. Biryukov article: "They Are Working Toward Undermining Detente"]

[Text] The propaganda campaign being waged against the socialist countries by imperialist reaction is nothing new. Back in the "cold war" times of unfortunate memory an arsenal of antisocialist demagoguery and slander was accumulated. In the current campaign its organizers are inventing more and more pretexts with the single aim of attempting to complicate the process of relaxation of international tension. These days Western propaganda has found nothing better to do than to return to events of 10 years' standing.

It is well known that in 1968 rightwing counterrevolutionary circles in Czechoslovakia created a complex, tense situation, attempting with the support of external reaction to turn the CSSR from the socialist path, but that they were nevertheless halted. CSSR communists and working people, with international help from fraternal countries, inflicted a political defeat on the antisocialist forces and strengthered the socialist foundation in Czechoslovakia. In the subsequent period the CSSR has made substantial progress in building socialism and consolidating the peoples' political and moral unity.

What are the real causes of the current hulaballoo being artificially whipped up around the CSSR?

The attempt at a counterrevolutionary coup in Czechoslovakia was a link in the long imperialist struggle against the world socialist system. Hence the NATO instruction to make 1978 "Czechoslovakia year" and the present particular intensity of the slander against Socialist CSSR.

These days the "Czechoslovak theme" is appearing in the bourgeois propaganda of several countries. But the nervousness of bankrupts is clearly audible in the chorus. And this is understandable, for in August 1968 the paramount class question of "who-whom?" was resolved, and it was resolved in a principled and firm way favoring the forces of peace and socialism.

Imperialist propaganda is endeavoring to erase the achievements of the CSSR working people achieved under the CPCZ leadership in the struggle against rightwing revisionists who proposed going back to the old bourgeois system in the guise of "a new model of socialism." Without that model, Western propaganda maintains, everything in Czechoslovakia is "wrong" and bad...

But the facts speak quite differently.

According to a book just published in Prague called "In the Name of the Happiness and Good of the People," since the period beginning with the CPCZ Central Committee April (1969) Plenum, Czechoslovakia's national income has increased by 62.9 percent, industrial production by 76.4 percent and production of consumer goods by 68 percent. Funds allotted by the state for pension provision and health service have almost doubled. In the past 9 years working people have received approximately one-third more apartments than in the previous 9 years. Czechoslovak society has strengthened its socialist foundations. The CPCZ is confidently leading the people on the course of building developed socialism.

The country's achievements are being assisted by the international friendship and all-round cooperation of the socialist community states. The CSSR's fraternal ties with the Soviet Union have been elevated to a new stage--literally to cosmic heights. The recent visit to the CSSR by a Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was graphic evidence of their ever increasing significance. The Czechoslovak people welcomed with wholehearted approval the speeches of Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak which emphasized the common nature of the fundamental interests and goals of the two socialist states, fraternal parties and peoples. As the joint statement signed in Prague noted, "life has confirmed the durability of the Soviet-Czechoslovak alliance, which reliably serves to protect the national interests of both countries, to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the socialist community and to strengthen European and world peace."

Czechoslovakia today is a country which has a mighty and planned developing economy, advanced science and culture, a high level of people's prosperity and extensive opportunities for all-round development of the individual and the active participation of millions of citizens in the administration of state and public affairs. The CSSR is a firm link in the socialist community and is a state with a high international reputation which is making an important contribution to the struggle for peace and the social and national liberation of all the peoples.

The period since the CPCZ Central Committee April (1969) Plenum, when the consistent Marxist-Leninist forces headed by Comrade Gustav Husak came to the leadership of the party and the state, has been the most successful in the entire time of socialist building in Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak people have accomplished particularly significant achievements in every sphere by fulfilling the 15th CPCZ Congress decisions. The incontestability of this is forcing bourgeois propaganda to change its accents and reference points and to resort to new ruses.

As the DAILY TELEGRAPH, conservative British newspaper, alleges, Czechoslovakia has high living standards but, it transpires, "does not have enough civil liberties." The newspaper laments that the firecracker under the title "Charter 77" compiled by a handful of political bankrupts "aroused virtually no interest either inside the country or abroad."

Comparison of the slanderers' assertions with life reveals their demagogic essence. In the CSSR human and civil rights have been implemented on a wider scale than they ever have been or can ever be in the capitalist countries. Within the framework of the National Front, which unites the various parties and mass social organizations, CSSR citizens actively participate in the formation and implementation of the country's domestic and foreign policy.

Just who is discontented with Czechoslovak reality and who is producing the antisocialist works and providing food for bourgeoi propaganda? It is those who brought Czechoslovakia to the brink of disaster in 1968. It is those who lost power as a result of the revolutionary turning point in the country's history in 1948. Incidentally, it is also various declasse elements. Emigres who have shown themselves to be agents of imperialist ntelligence services also act as suppliers of sensations for propaganda hostile to socialism. But what right do all these characters have to speak on behalf of the Czechoslovak people? They are merely pawns in the imperialists' perfidious game.

The hypocritical, lying character of the present campaign is also emphasized by the fact that, while they fiercely attack socialist democracy, the bourgeois propaganda organs "fail to notice" the real human rights violations in the capitalist world. It is well known that thousands of citizens are brutally persecuted in the United States for political reasons. Nevertheless, blinded by their hatred for socialism, the imaginary "fighters for civil rights" obstinately turn a blind eye to these crimes against mankind. They "fail to notice" the torture chambers of death in Chile, South Africa and South Korea.

The initiators of the present acts of ideological subversion are not embarrassed by the fact that their actions run directly counter to the Final Act adopted 3 years ago in Helsinki by representatives of 35 European and American countries. But these actions are essentially aimed at recreating an atmosphere of confrontation and alienation among the peoples and at undermining mankind's hopes of ridding itself from the threat of war. To the noise of the propaganda campaign increasingly inflated military budgets are being adopted and increasingly lethal types of weapons are being developed. The camouflage for this antinational policy is provided by the same old imaginary "human rights violations" in the socialist countries, the same old nonexistent "communist threat" and the same old "buildup of military might" by the Warsaw Pact countries invented by Western centers of subversion.

Peking's propaganda machine is increasingly overtly forming a bloc with the organizers of the West's psychological warfare on the basis of an anti-Soviet, anticommunist platform.

"International [illegible] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his report "Great October and Mankind's [illegible] now at a crossroads that leads either to the growth of trust and cooperation or to the growth of mutual fear, suspicion and the stockpiling of weapons--paths leading ultimately either to lasting peace or, at best, to teetering on the brink of war. Detente provides an opportunity to choose the path of peace. It would be a crime to miss this opportunity."

A serious responsibility is taken by the authors of the imperialist policy which is expressed particularly in the antisocialist propaganda campaign unleashed by the West. This responsibility is increased by those who are attempting through their actions to [illegible] the necessity of detente and are undermining trust among the peoples.

Now more than ever before honest and conscientious men of social duty demand an active struggle to stop [illegible] and a resolute rebuff of detente's opponents, whatever the [illegible] vital interests of the peoples, of the broadest social forces and [illegible] in the name of peace, mutual understanding and cooperation among states, irrespective [illegible] are interwoven here.

The [illegible] and peoples of the socialist countries [illegible] are always loyal to [illegible]

GROWING SOVIET TRADE WITH 'CAPITALIST' EUROPE REPORTED

LD160838Y Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 16, TASS--Trade between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries of Western Europe has a clearly expressed trend of growth, PRAVDA writes today. Over the recent 15 months, the newspaper notes, the volume of foreign trade of the Soviet Union with Britain grew more than 40 percent, with France almost 25 and Austria more than 17 percent.

The broadening of trade ties, the newspaper notes, is closely linked with international detente, implementation of the principles and accords placed on record in the Final Act of the all-European conference. "Following the letter and spirit of Helsinki, the Soviet Union, in common with other states of the socialist community, is making ever new steps in the interests of developing international trade."

Such a form of trade deals as long-term programs for cooperation between countries envisaging mutually beneficial exchange of products for decades ahead is practised on the USSR's initiative. Agreements outlining such programs have been concluded by the Soviet Union with Finland and FRG. Large scale agreements are being drafted on a compensation basis also with other European nations.

Nearly one hundred representations of various concerns and firms have been opened in Moscow for improving conditions for the activity of foreign trade partners, the newspaper writes.

KORNILOV HITS UK 'FABRICATIONS' BORROWED FROM BRZEZINSKI

LD181219Y Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 18, TASS--TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: Julian Amery, a member of the British Parliament, who was travelling from London to Tokyo, noticed a stuffed bear, which served as an exotic decoration, in the airport of Anchorage, Alaska, where he made a short stopover. This fact by itself would not be worth mentioning, but it so happened that Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security assistant, happened to be in Anchorage at the same time. He was flying not to Tokyo, however, but to Peking. Seeing Amery, Brzezinski led the British Tory up to the stuffed bear and said meaningfully, pointing at it:--this is our main danger!

--Yes, the Russian bear is our principal danger, J. Amery now says in the London DAILY TELEGRAPH, recalling his meeting with Brzezinski. His lengthy "essay", published the other day by this conservative newspaper, is virtually stuffed with anti-Soviet fabrications, one sillier than the other.

It abounds in hackneyed claims about the mythical "Soviet menace", which is allegedly looming not only over the West, but also over the countries of Asia, provocative statements that the USSR, you see, is "encircling China", and other ravings of the same kind.

It is obvious that having met Brzezinski in Anchorage, the British Tory, who once held the post of state secretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and who is a member of the extreme right-wing of the Conservative Party known for his frequent anti-Soviet pronouncements, discovered in him, so to say, a "worthy partner". But, reproducing in the London newspaper the fabrications suggested to him by his American interlocutor, J. Amery obviously overlooks the fact that a lie, even with references to transoceanic "authorities", remains a lie and has short legs.

This must be well-known in London of all places. The same DAILY TELEGRAPH recently diligently disseminated inventions about the "pressure," which the Soviet Union allegedly exerts on Afghanistan. This fabrication burst like a soap bubble.

A fabrication about the mythical "Soviet naval base" on the Seychelles Islands was then put into circulation. The president of the Seychelles Republic declared that claims about such a base were "completely absurd". The London OBSERVER published a canard about the so-called "presence of Cuban troops" in the territory of Uganda. In reply it was officially announced in Havana that this is a slanderous and absolutely groundless lie. Is it not high time to learn one's lesson?

But no, the slanderers from the banks of the Thames do not quiet down. If their own imagination fails them, they, as we see, are ready to borrow anti-Soviet fabrications from others, for instance, from Mr. Brzezinski, hoping that these will "come through".

No gentlemen, they won't, even if you resort to a stuffed bear instead of an ordinary canard....

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR 7-18 Aug

LD211231Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Spain was in the Soviet Union 7-18 August at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. In the course of comradely meetings and conversations held at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, Leningradskiy Obkom, the AUCCTU, the PRAVDA editorial offices, in enterprises and in educational establishments, the Spanish communists acquainted themselves with the CPSU's activity to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress discussions and with the Soviet people's life.

SPANISH SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

LD202202Y Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 20 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 20, TASS--"We are confident that this visit will set a good beginning to constructive contacts between our party and the CPSU, will promote further development of Spanish-Soviet relations," member of the Executive Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, member of parliament Guillermo Galeote said before leaving for home. He headed a delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] that was staying in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

"We saw how enthusiastically the Soviet people implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress," he said. "We felt with particular depth in Leningrad the heroism shown by the Soviet people in the years of World War Two. All the members of the delegation admire the fact that the Soviet Union healed the wounds of war so quickly. Your country achieved great successes in all spheres of life and no one can deny this."

The members of the delegation familiarized themselves with the activity of soviets of peoples deputies. "Everything we saw shows convincingly that the soviets in the USSR are truly bodies of people's power. They make an important contribution to the implementation of the vast social and economic programme advanced by the Communist Party," Guillermo Galeote said.

He expressed the hope that the visit will "promote not only the growing closeness of the two parties and peoples but also joint struggle for peace and mutual understanding among nations."

Communique Issued

LD211632Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--A delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] noted the coincidence in the positions of the PSOE and the CPSU on issues of the struggle for detente, disarmament, security, cooperation and the strengthening of friendship between peoples and also for the development of relations between the USSR and Spain. The socialists appraised the achievements in the social and economic development of the USSR and noted CPSU concern for raising the well-being and culture of the Soviet people, a communique published here today says.

The delegation was in the USSR from 10 to 20 August at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU. It was comprised of members of the Executive Committee, secretaries of the Central Committee of the PSOE, deputies of parliament Guillermo Galeote, Rafael Ballesteros and Luis Fajardo, member of the Executive Committee of the PSOE and parliamentary deputy, and Carlos Sanjuan, minister of internal affairs of the provisional autonomous government of Andalusia, parliamentary deputy. The Spanish socialists were briefed in the USSR about the life of the Soviet people, the organization and activity of local organs of power and the CPSU's policy in the field of culture.

FRG MILITARIZATION HEAVY BURDEN ON WORKING PEOPLE

LD212200Y Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, August 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Grishin reports: The FRG's economy is being drawn increasingly in the arms race. A new impetus to the arms race was given by the latest session of the NATO Council held in Washington which adopted a long-term military programme of modernising armaments of the North Atlantic bloc.

The FRG's military budget in 1974 was 29.5 billion marks. 36.1 billion marks is allocated for military spending in 1979. For the scale of military spending, West Germany rates first among West European NATO countries. As in the United States, there exists in the FRG a powerful group of war industry corporations playing the leading role in armaments production.

The West German press describes the war industry complex in Bavaria as the Bavarian version of California. It concentrates more than half of production capacities of aircraft and rocketry factories of the FRG.

Structures of the biggest aircraft and rocketry corporation Messerschmitt Belkow Blohm are towering in Ottobeuren, near Munich. The Munich enterprises of the Kraus-Maffei firm deliver the latest tanks for the Bundeswehr and for armies of other NATO countries. Winning the acute competition for vast profits over its main rivals, corporations of the USA, Britain and France, the Kraus-Maffei factories supply Leopard tanks to the Netherlands, Italy, Norway, Belgium, Denmark, Canada and other countries.

According to UNZERE ZEIT, the firm sold abroad over 4,500 tanks in the recent years. Kraus-Maffei now obtained a new order costing billions for production of self-propelled anti-aircraft units Gepard. According to the press, over 10,000 firms and enterprises in the FRG produce different types of armaments and munitions.

Militarization of the FRG's economy is a heavy burden on its working people, UNZERE ZEIT writes. It contradicts to the genuine interests of the West German population, to detente and disarmament in Europe which are in the interests of the European peoples.

SOARES WARNS PREMIER OF PROJECTED PORTUGUESE CABINET

LD181301Y Moscow TRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent E. Kotov dispatch: "Portugal: Consultations Resumed"]

[Text] Lisbon, 14 August--After a 2-day break Alfredo Nobre da Costa, Portugal's new prime minister, is resuming political consultations aimed at forming a government. Citing various sources, newspapers maintain that he has suggested the following composition of the new cabinet: five "independents," five socialists, three social democrats and two representatives of the Social Democratic Center Party.

Speaking on national radio yesterday, M. Soares, secretary general of the Socialist Party and former prime minister, said that the leadership of the Socialist Party does not support the idea of such a "disguised coalition cabinet," in which the Socialist Party, which has the largest number of deputies in parliament, would find itself plainly in a minority without any influence. He emphasized that the Socialist Party refuses to participate in such a government, as it will be rightwing by its very essence.

Nonetheless, the Socialist Party will not take a hostile stand regarding the new cabinet, Mr. Soares maintained, unless its program differs substantially from the political course of the two previous governments. However, he added, if the parties represented in parliament fail to reach agreement regarding support for the new cabinet, early parliamentary elections must be held in the country immediately after the electoral law is adopted by the Assembly of the republic.

PORTUGUESE PREMIER-DESIGNATE HAS DIFFICULT TASK

LD161401Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Aug 78 p 9 LD

[Yaroslav Khabarov article: "Portugal's New Premier"]

[Text] As we well know, General Eanes, Portugal's president, has instructed 54 year-old Alfredo Nobre da Costa to form a new government.

Just who is this "non-party businessman"?

Nobre da Costa was educated as an engineer, graduating in 1946 from the mechanical engineering faculty of the Lisbon Polytechnical Institute. He has a long record of service in major Portuguese industrial companies, particularly in the Siderurgia Nacional metallurgical combine which belonged to the well-known Portuguese monopolist Champalimand before nationalization in 1975. Nobre da Costa is correctly regarded as one of the most experienced and best "managers" of Portuguese heavy industry. His past activity in this sphere has guaranteed him the complete trust of the bosses--the Portuguese Confederation of Industry, whose leaders are his personal friends. As a specialist in "market (that is, capitalist) economics" Nobre da Costa has an excellent grasp of financial questions, trade and the management of industrial enterprises.

Although Nobre da Costa has government experience (he was secretary of state for heavy industry in the fourth provisional government in 1975 and later minister of industry and technology in Mario Soares' first, reshuffled government March through December 1977), the Portuguese press presents him "as a technocrat first and foremost and politician least of all." [paragraph continues]

However, this does not prevent him from maintaining close links with influential Catholic circles in the country; it is noteworthy that the Christian Democratic Social Democratic Center Party was the first to welcome Nobre da Costa'a present appointment.

Nevertheless, on the whole an extremely restrained and considered assessment of the new prime minister's nomination predominates in the official commentaries of the leading political parties.

The Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] has reserved its position. The PCP will pronounce final judgment only after the new government has been formed. For the moment the PCP considers it necessary to recall the criticism to which they subjected Nobre da Costa when he held the post of minister of industry and technology; the point is that he made energetic efforts to insure the abolition of state control of many private enterprises and their return to their former owners.

As far as the Socialist Party [PS] is concerned, in a REUTER interview Secretary General and former Prime Minister Mario Soares opposed socialist participation in the future government (as yet the PS has taken no official decision on this question). However, it is well known that no political decision can be taken in parliament without the PS consent since they control 102 of the 263 seats. And if the communists support them, Nobre da Costa will be unable to obtain a vote of confidence.

This extremely brief analysis of the prevailing situation gives some idea of the degree of difficulty of the task with which the president of the republic has entrusted Nobre da Costa.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION VISITS USSR 8-17 AUGUST

LD172132Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1730 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

["At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] has been in the Soviet Union from 8 to 17 August at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The Portuguese comrades familiarized themselves with the present-day agrarian policy of the CPSU and experience of party guidance of agriculture and with the labor and everyday life of Soviet working people. Everywhere the Portuguese friends were given an ardent welcome and fraternal solidarity was expressed with the struggle of the Portuguese Communist Party.

On leaving the Soviet Union, J.S. Martins, member of the Agrarian Reform Commission of the PCP Central Committee, said that in the PCP's opinion fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee July 1978 Plenum will be of great importance not only for the further development of the country's economy and an increase in the well-being of Soviet people but also for strengthening the positions of the USSR and all world socialism in the struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction in the international arena.

SOVIET FLOTILLA, NAVAL CHIEF OF STAFF TO VISIT SWEDEN

LD211838Y Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 21 TASS--In keeping with the agreement reached, a group of Soviet Navy ships including a coastguard and a minesweeper will pay an official visit to the port of Gothenburg from 25 to 30 August. The visit of the Soviet Navy ships will be headed by Aleksey Kalinin, chief of staff and vice-admiral of the Baltic Navy Fleet which is awarded with two Red Banner Orders.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE COMMENTARY ON CAMP DAVID TALKS

Possible 'Separate Agreement'

LD212230Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary from "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Summary] Washington and Tel Aviv have drafted the proposals they intend to present to As-Sadat during the Camp David meeting. A quick analysis of these proposals justifies the conclusion that they reflect a movement toward concluding a separate bilateral deal at the expense of the Palestinian people's national rights and the rights of the majority of Arabs. "Washington intends to propose to President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin a joint declaration composed of four points. The first point will indicate that the U.S. will undertake a total guarantee of Israel's security." News agencies reaffirm that Egypt will ask that the idea of sending U.S. forces to the Middle East be approved. At Camp David a discussion will take place with regard to compelling Egypt to conclude a separate agreement with Israel on the establishment of diplomatic, economic and other bilateral relations.

"Washington also intends to remind the Egyptian president that the United States does not support the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories: It is in fact against the establishment of a state of Palestine."

We ask: How can such an agreement be reached? Can a settlement agreement be reached with the participation of three sides only? Can an agreement be reached without the Arabs recovering their land? We cannot but agree with the Bahraini paper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ which recently said that to expect positive results from the Camp David meeting is like making calculations built on sand. The United Arab Emirates paper AL-ITTIHAD said the United States is fully supporting the Israeli Zionist rulers.

Begin To 'Demand Concessions'

LD220718Y Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 21, TASS--Israel intends to conduct a firm line at the coming tripartite meeting in Camp David, to demand new concessions from Egypt's President as-Sadat. This is seen from an interview of Israeli Prime Minister Begin to the weekly NEWSWEEK. He, specifically, asserted that Israel allegedly has a right to create militarised settlements on occupied Arab lands and to send its settlers there. The settlements are no obstacles to peace, Begin said. They are part of our "peace plan" [illegible] declare this in Camp David, the Israeli prime minister said. The head of the Israeli Government made it plain that he expects that a separate deal with Egypt to be concluded in Camp David.

ISRAELI BANKER LINKS ARMS SPENDING, INFLATION

LD210910Y Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, August 21, TASS--The burden of enormous arms spending is having an adverse effect on the Israeli economy. One indication of this is the growing rate of inflation. By the end of the year, contrary to earlier optimistic forecasts by Israeli leaders, the rate of inflation will reach 40 percent said a leading official of the Central Bank of Israel.

Inflation leads to a constant rise in the cost of living. In the past five-year period, according to the Arab press, prices in Israel increased by an average of 150 percent.

ISRAEL'S AGGRESSION CAN PROVOKE NEW CONFLICT

LD170910Y Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 17, TASS--From the very start of its existence, Israel has been pursuing a policy of annexation of Arab lands, writes SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA commenting on the collected documents relating to the events of 1948 published in Israel. The newspaper notes that the events of the past 30 years have graphically shown the aggressive policy of the Tel Aviv leaders, the course for the creation of "Eretz Yisra'el" ("Greater Israel").

After the ultra-right-wing Likud bloc came to power in Israel last May, the policy of annexation further increased, the newspaper writes. While during the ten years since the Israeli aggression of 1967 against the neighbour Arab states, 110 militarized Jewish settlements were built (80 of them in the occupied territories). The government of the Likud bloc established 65 new settlements, including 24 in the occupied lands, from July 1977 to January 1978 alone. And this is only a start, the first stage of the massive colonisation planned by Tel Aviv.

Private and communal Arab lands are being intensively confiscated or purchased, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA notes. According to the special annual report published in Jerusalem, Israeli administration has 60,000 donums of land on the West Bank of the Jordan River at present.

"The course for expansionism is continuing," the newspaper stresses. "The Tel Aviv ruling circles have more than once declared in public that they do not think of withdrawing Israeli troops from the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River which is allegedly 'Israeli territory since time immemorial' called by them only as 'Judea' and 'Samaria' as well as from the Golan Heights and the Gaza sector. Tel Aviv is holding a no less tough line on Sinai. Trying to 'legalize' the results of its aggression, Israel is speeding up the development of the occupied territories thus creating the possibility for a fresh outbreak of military conflict in the Middle East, as peace built on the fruit of aggression can be neither just, nor durable."

TASS CITES PLO STATEMENT ON PALESTINIAN PRISONERS

LD181201Y Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Madrid, August 18, TASS--Palestinians kept in Israeli prisons went (?on) a hunger strike. This is said in a statement of the Palestine Liberation Organisation circulated here. The Palestinians kept in Israeli prisons protest against inhuman treatment and arbitrariness of prison authorities.

Altogether 22 thousand Palestinians are now kept in Israeli prisons and concentration camps, the statement says.

Relatives Protest Conditions

LD212127Y Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 21, TASS--A resolute protest against arbitrariness of prison warders was made by relatives of Palestinian prisoners kept in Israeli jails.

In the message to the United Nations secretary general, to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and to the International Red Cross they write that Arab prisoners are kept in horrible conditions in jails in Israel and occupied lands. They are given rotten food and water unsuitable for drinking. Quite often prison cells are crowded by over 100 people and prisoners are literally suffocating. Prison warders systematically subject Arabs to cruel beatings and humiliations.

The messages demand that the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the International Red Cross should investigate gross acts of arbitrariness to which Israeli prison warders subject Arab prisoners.

New reports about the occupiers' terror against local population come from occupied Arab lands. A few days ago, the Israeli military tribunal in Tulkarm sentenced seven more Arabs to long terms of imprisonment. They were all faced with standard charges of being members of the Palestine resistance movement and of showing disobedience to the occupation authorities.

In the town of Ramallah, the Israeli military governor prohibited the activity of the Palestinian Youth League. Somewhat earlier several activists of the league were thrown into prison for not showing due "loyalty" to the occupiers.

TASS DESCRIBES ISRAELI 'INTRIGUES' IN LEBANON

LD220704Y Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 21, TASS--Due to the efforts of the central authorities and inter-Arab peace keeping forces in Lebanon a relative calmness has been preserved here in the recent days. But the actions of counterrevolutionary forces hamper the process of normalisation. They take advantage of the ceasefire agreement to prepare new armed clashes. The rightwing Christian units continue reinforcing their positions in Beirut's eastern sector, arming itself with weapons that are brought from Israel. According to eyewitnesses, tanks and rocket launchers of the Israeli make were deployed in some quarters of Lebanese capital where conservative formations are concentrated. The conservatives' actions are accompanied by provocative statements of leaders of the so-called "Lebanese front" who openly demand complete withdrawal of inter-Arab forces from Beirut.

Meanwhile, the Israeli military stages new intrigues to prevent restoration of normal life in Lebanon. Local observers stress that Tel Aviv intensifies tensions in Lebanon whenever some signs of stabilisation appear. Israel staged today another provocation against the sovereign Arab state. Four Israeli planes raided the Lebanese capital, straffing some residential areas and the Burj al-Barajinah Palestinian refugee camp. There are killed and wounded among civilians.

Al-Huss Interview Reported

LD211154Y Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 21, TASS--Israel is trying to instigate internal strife in Lebanon and undermine its integrity, said Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss in an interview with the Beirut MONDAY MORNING weekly. Tel Aviv is impudently interfering in the internal affairs of our country, but the United States does nothing to prevent this interference, S. al-Huss stressed.

USSR-JORDAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY MARKED

LD212316Y Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 21, TASS--A meeting of representatives of Soviet public dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Jordan was held at the Moscow House of Friendship today.

Jordan's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Hani al-Hasauna, made a speech during the meeting.

Messages Exchanged

LD212314Y Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 21, TASS--USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Jordan's Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mudar Badran exchanged congratulatory messages on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The messages point to the successful development of Soviet-Jordanian relations and express the confidence that good relations between the (?two countries) will continue developing in different spheres for the benefit of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

MOSCOW HOPES FOR UNITY AMONG PALESTINIAN GROUPS

LD212224Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] Meetings of the PLO Central Council will open tomorrow in Damascus. This was stated by the chairman of the Palestine National Council, Khalid al-Fahum. The main topic of discussion will be the proposals designed to achieve unity of ranks among the fighters of the Palestinian resistance.

A number of meetings were recently held in Lebanon between the representatives of the various Palestinian organizations. "For the first time in the last 2 years a meeting took place between the delegations of Sa'iqah and the PFLP." Contacts were also made between the PFLP and Fatah. As a result, an agreement was reached condemning the use of force in solving Palestinian differences.

FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH reports a Fatah suggestion that all Palestinian organizations be united in the interests of an active joint defense against the Israeli aggressor and those who back him--the imperialist and reactionaries. The vital need to solve this urgent problem as far as the Palestinian people is concerned is beyond doubt. All real allies and friends of the Palestinian people hope that the Central Council will be able to take positive resolutions in this regard.

IMF LOAN TO EGYPT WILL 'HURT WORKING PEOPLE'

LD220700Y Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

["'Aid' With Strings Attached"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, August 22, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Taborin reports:

The International Monetary Fund confirmed officially its consent to grant Egypt a new loan of 720 million dollars. According to the agency, this loan most "improve the country's balance of payments" which shows a huge deficit in the recent years.

The official Cairo press prefers to pass in silence the details of Egypt's agreement with the International Monetary Fund and it does not announce the measures in the financial economic sphere which the fund "recommended" to the Egyptian authorities in return for allocating the funds the country needs greatly. But the organ of the Egyptian progressives, the newspaper AL-AHALI, exposing what is behind the deal, reported that Western financiers demanded that the Egyptian leadership should lift subsidies from necessities before the end of year and should lessen the state control over prices. Egypt is also obliged to devalue its currency against Western currencies. The newspaper is of the opinion that all these steps will lead to further spiralling of the cost of living in Egypt.

Thus such "invigoration" of the economy carried out with participation of Western monopolies will be a burden on the working people of Egypt. This is why the government mass media conceal the essence of the agreement of the Arab Republic of Egypt with the International Monetary Fund.

TRADE UNION GATHERING EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR ARAB CAUSE

LD2213594Y Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, August 21, TASS--Escalation of tensions in the Middle East is part of the plan of imperialism, Zionism and reaction directed at the liquidation of the Arab national patriotic forces and the Palestine resistance movement, says the communique issued here on the results of the talks of the united delegation of the Federation of Trade Unions of Palestine and the General Federation of Workers Unions of Jordan with the leadership of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

The communique calls on trade union organisations and working people of all countries for expressing solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab peoples against the intrigues of the imperialist and reactionary forces, for the elimination of the aftermath of the Israeli aggression, for a lasting and comprehensive Middle East settlement ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and creation of its own independent state.

The WFTU has reaffirmed its support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

LEBANESE PAPER CITED ON AGGRESSION AGAINST PDRY

LD1823594Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut's AN-NIDAL reports that the United States and some reactionary Arab regimes have planned armed aggression against the PDRY. According to the paper, details of the plan were recently discussed by the Saudi minister of defense and aviation with the U.S. charge d'affaires in Saudi Arabia, and by Egyptian President as-Sadat with Prince Fahd, the Saudi crown prince.

According to reports reaching Beirut, Saudi Arabia massed its troops along its border with the PDRY. Hundreds of officers and men took up positions, and tanks and artillery units were deployed. Bedouin tribes joined in the provocation against the PDRY.

It should be recalled here that all this activity was preceded by a clamorous, provocative propaganda campaign which the reactionary Arab press launched against the PDRY and which was coupled with other hostil actions against that state.

Last June, Saudi Arabia and Egypt forced the Arab League to adopt a decision freezing diplomatic relations with the PDRY and stopping the economic aid given it by the Arab countries. This decision was adopted despite the fact that Algeria, Libya, Syria, Iraq and the PLO boycotted the Arab League meeting.

The assassination of the YAR president was used as a pretext for these measures, despite the PDRY's categorical denial that it had no connection with it. However, the fact of the matter is that there are other reasons behind these hostile activities against the PDRY. These activities stem from the desire of imperialist forces--forces in league with Arab reaction--to liquidate the progressive regime in the PDRY.

Saudi Arabia feared the good example of the revolutionary changes taking place in neighboring PDRY. As to the Egyptian leadership, it did not attempt to conceal its anger at the PDRY's stand with the other progressive Arab countries against the capitulationist, unilateral policy of Cairo in the Middle East. The United States abhors all that is revolutionary and progressive, particularly in the Arab gulf area which is rich in oil.

It is the United States and nobody else that supplies Saudi Arabia with arms so it can play the role of guardian of the American oil monopolies' interests.

The threat of aggression against the PDRY and the shedding of Arab blood indicates once more the consequences of the alliance between local reaction and imperialism against the Arab world.

SOVIET WARSHIPS ARRIVE ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO ADEN

LD192210Y Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Aden, August 19, TASS--A unit of Soviet warships commanded by Vice Admiral N.Y. Yasakov arrived today on an official friendly visit in the port of Aden.

The delegation of Soviet sailors paid a visit to chief of the general staff of the armed forces of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, commander of the country's [word indistinct] and deputy governor of the first province.

The programme of the stay of Soviet sailors in Aden envisages visits to enterprises and construction projects in the capital of the Democratic Yemen, sightseeing in the town and concerts by amateur performers.

Middle East Reportage

For Middle East media reportage on the arrival in Aden of Soviet Vice-Admiral N.Y. Yasakov and his meeting with PDRY Chief of Staff Lt Col Abu Bakr Hasarynun, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 21 August Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

LIBYA'S JALLUD FLIES OVER USSR, CABLES KOSYGIN

LD182224Y Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 18, TASS--Major as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, flying over Soviet territory, sent a telegram to Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, extending wishes of peace and prosperity to the Soviet people, it is reported here.

USSR TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL AID TO LIBYAN OIL FIELDS

LD181430Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union is to give technical aid to Libya to help that country exploit its oil fields. A 2-year agreement has been signed which provides for the drilling of oil wells in the Libyan desert. Drilling equipment capable of drilling to a depth of 2.5 km is to be sent to Libya. Over 100 Soviet experts will work on the project.

The Soviet Union offers effective help in prospecting for oil and gas to scores of countries, including Iraq, Syria, India and Afghanistan. For instance, Soviet experts have proven, contrary to what Western experts have said, that there was oil in commercial quantities in India. With the help of Soviet experts 36 sources of oil and gas were discovered. Five oil wells have been established in Syria with Soviet aid.

MEZENTSEV ATTACKS IRANIAN OFFICIAL'S EXPLANATION OF UNREST

LD171605 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 3 of 11 August 1978 publishes on pages 12-13, under the headline "Jafarian's Marked Cards" a 1,400-word P. Mezentsev article on recent political developments in Iran. Mezentsev begins by attacking the explanations of recent unrest in Iran offered by Mahmud Jafarian, deputy general secretary of the Rastakhiz party and leader of the PARS news agency, who, the article states, views the disturbances as the work of "red Marxists" and "red and black colonialism." Mezentsev notes differences of opinion within the Rastakhiz party, which, "as the Teheran press now admits," led to the emergence in the country of a 'political vacuum' that inspired the religious opposition, which advocates total independence from any secular authority, to embark on an open confrontation with the government." However, he states, the "people's anger" was "ultimately caused by their discontent with their economic and social position." Mezentsev goes on to describe the creation of the "Group for the Study of Iranian Problems" led by H. Nahavandi, and cites a document prepared by the group examining the causes of the recent disturbances.

The article concludes: "Such is the truth about the events in Iran which the prating Jafarian and his ilk, who act as advocates of international tension and who essentially call for confrontation among states, are attempting to conceal. It is worth recalling that actions of this kind are at variance with the official policy line of the Iranian Government, which desires the improvement of relations with all countries.

"It is time the Jafarians realized that anticommunism has been and remains the tool of imperialist and reactionary forces in their struggle not only against progressive forces but also against all democrats and supporters of national independence."

NEW BOOKS DESCRIBE ILLICIT ISRAELI ACQUISITION OF URANIUM

LD171243 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 13 August 1978 publishes on page 3a 1,500-word article by Ye. Shahskov under the heading "Secret of the Scheersberg." The article gives an account of two recent books--"The plumbate Affair" by an Italian, Giacchia, and "Operation Plumbate" by a group of U.S. journalists. Both books deal with Israel's apparent acquisition of 200 tons of uranium in Europe in 1968 and the subsequent Israeli secret service operation involving the transportation of the uranium on board the "Scheersberg."

Noting that this quantity of uranium is sufficient to produce up to 30 bombs and that there have been other cases involving the mysterious disappearance of uranium, presumably to Israel, Shashkov concludes:

"Israel has not signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. The United States and the Western states that have signed this document and belong to EURATOM are another matter. According to Articles I and III of this document, they have pledged not to help states which do not possess nuclear weapons to produce them and not to give anyone the raw material or fissionable materials without a guarantee of their peaceful use. The works recently published in the West eloquently attest that the capitalist countries 'as a result of the lack of proper control' and perhaps 'through good will' have violated the commitments they undertook by encouraging Israel's nuclear ambitions."

VOLKOV: WEST AIDS SOUTH AFRICAN NUCLEAR ACQUISITION

LD2111439Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Valeriy Volkov dispatch: "Dangerous Complicity"]

[Text] The United States will shortly resume deliveries of enriched uranium to the Republic of South Africa. Enriched uranium, as is well known, is utilized for the production of nuclear weapons. Publishing this information, the Paris weekly JEUNE AFFRIQUE notes that the partnership between the United States and the Republic of South Africa in the nuclear energy sphere is causing serious concern among the African public.

The Western powers' complicity with Pretoria's recist regime in the sphere of nuclear physics goes back more than 20 years. During this period, with the assistance of the United States, Britain, France and the FRG, hundreds of specialists have been trained in South Africa, well-equipped research centers have been created and large industrial complexes for the extraction of enriched uranium and plutonium are under construction. All this, combined with the tremendous natural reserves of radioactive raw materials on South African territory, creates a real danger that the racist state will join the "nuclear club."

Assurances by the Pretoria authorities that they will not attempt to produce weapons of mass destruction in no way tally with specific facts. South African Defense Minister P. Botha declared that his country "is perfectly prepared for warfare using conventional or nuclear weapons," while the Rand DAILY MAIL reported recently that a testing ground in the Kalahari Desert in the territory of Namibia, which is occupied by South Africa, is ready for the detonation of a nuclear device. Having refused to sign the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the racists intend to become possessors of the nuclear bomb. And this creates a direct threat to the security of African states and heightens tension in southern Africa. The policy of the South African authorities to acquire such lethal weapons--a policy supported by the Western states--runs counter to efforts to prevent nuclear weapons from spreading around the globe.

The compact to expand the nuclear partnership between Washington and Pretoria is evoking legitimate concern. The planet's peace-loving forces are demanding an end to this dangerous complicity and are advocating the transformation of the African Continent into a nuclear-free zone.

DEATH OF SOUTH AFRICAN PRESIDENT DIEDERICHS REPORTED

LD220934Y Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, August 22, TASS--Nicolaas Diederichs, president of the Republic of South Africa, has died in Capetown from a heart attack at the age of 75. He had been holding the post of head of state since 1975.

Nicolaas Diederichs was a supporter of segregated development of races in South Africa. As a president he was implanting the most inhuman laws of apartheid.

DEATH OF KENYAN PRESIDENT JOMO KENYATTA REPORTED

LD221056Y Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Nairobi, August 22, TASS--Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, the first president of the Republic of Kenya died in the Kenyan city of Mombasa today at the age of 80, Radio Kenya reports.

Mzee Jomo Kenyatta was appointed the head of state on December 12, 1963 when Kenya was proclaimed a republic.

FEDOROV REBUTS RHODESIAN DOCUMENTARY ON DEFECTIONS

LD220414Y Moscow in English to Africa 1830 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] And now "Focus on Rhodesia," a weekly review written by our observer Aleksandr Fedorov:

Our listeners have probably seen the film. It was widely advertised in the press and by Radio Salisbury long before appearing on the screen. Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau referred to it as something that testified beyond doubt to the prestige of the so-called Executive Council. The film showed how guerrillas cooperate with the authorities. If it did not specify the number of the defectors, their names or their concrete region, one assumed it was out of military consideration. But now we know the truth. The defectors shown in the film were soldiers of the African Security Force masquerading as guerrillas. The fabrication had very definite political goals. Since the so-called internal settlement agreement was signed on 3rd March, Sithole, Muzorewa and Chirau have kept promising that the war will soon end. The guerrillas, they claimed on more than one occasion, would realize that the goal they had been fighting for, namely, the transfer of power to the African majority, had been achieved.

But the time passed without any signs of the guerrilla war abating. On the contrary, it kept growing in scale, spreading to regions that Ian Smith had always regarded as his strongholds. The military bases of Grand Reef, (Nyamarandua) and (Nyamaronov) have again been overrun and destroyed even though the commander of the Rhodesian Army, General Walls, declared that since the first attack on these bases they have been turned into fortresses.

The losses of the Security Force since 3d March have increased and more trains carrying strategic cargoes have been derailed. The amnesty for guerrillas declared by the Executive Council has proved of little help either. That, too, was nothing but a fake, just like the documentary.

Eighty miles northeast of Salisbury in Mtoko the authorities assembled 300 supporters of Muzorewa and presented them as Joshua Nkomo's men who had repented and come over to the authorities' side. When the men grew wise to the provocation, some of them way; others were killed by the Security Force. The idea behind the forged documentary was to show the viability of the internal settlement agreement. And not only that: It was to stem the exodus of colonists from the country who now leave at the rate of 600 a month. Since almost all of Rhodesia's whites have to do their time in the army while their jobs are being kept for them, the Rhodesian economy is drastically short of skilled labor. Needless to say the massive emigration aggravates the problem even more. No assurances of strength on the part of the regime can attract specialists from abroad. The only people pouring into Rhodesia in ever greater numbers are mercenaries from NATO countries, and this of course is poor evidence that the authorities and their patrons in Washington and London intend to hand power to the African majority peacefully.

Despite the rigorous censorship the people of Rhodesia managed to learn the truth. Even as the authorities were [word indistinct] their optimistic documentary the London GEMINI news service wrote that not one of the scores of tribal territories in Rhodesia was rid of guerrillas. The London FINANCIAL TIMES on its part estimated the strength of Joshua Nkomo's army at 8,000 soldiers and officers. Even this figure, which is below the estimate given by the International Institute of Strategic Studies, indicates that things in Rhodesia have now reached a stage where the authorities have little choice but to forge.

BREZHNEV GREETS UPPER VOLTA PRESIDENT LAMIZANA

LD201428Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev has sent Army Corps Gen Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana a telegram congratulating him on his appointment to the post of president of Upper Volta and wishing him all the best and success in the post. He also wished the fraternal Volta peoples happiness and progress.

In a telegram of reply the president of Upper Volta expressed deep and sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes. The telegrams express the hope that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Upper Volta will be strengthened further and will be fruitfully developed for the good of the peoples of both countries and in the interest of strengthening world peace.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR

LD211031Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] On 16 August, Jonathan Gilbert (Oluyinka) Olaitan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, presented his credentials in the Kremlin to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The ambassador was accompanied by Embassy Counselor (A.O. Oladapo), Defense Attache (Z.N. Adam), Embassy First Secretary (K. Bankole) and other diplomatic staff of the embassy.

Present on the Soviet side were L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; V.A. Likhachev, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Second African Department; and other officials.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches, a friendly conversation took place between V.V. Kuznetsov and Jonathan G.O. Olaitan, in which L.F. Ilichev and V.G. Vysotin participated.

PRAVDA REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET-INDIAN ECONOMIC TIES

LD220813Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Delhi correspondent V. Shurygin article responds to readers' questions on the development of Soviet-Indian trade: "The Principle Is Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] India is the USSR's largest partner in foreign trade with the developing countries. In 1977, trade between the Soviet Union and India exceeded R900 million, a 40 percent increase over the previous years.

Soviet-Indian trade relations are developing on the basis of long-term (5-year) agreements that become increasingly precise each year on the basis of trade protocols. The first such agreement was signed in December 1953.

The Soviet Union builds its trade relations with India, as with other countries, on the basis of the principles of total equality and mutual advantage. On this basis, Soviet-Indian trade relations are growing steadily and the range of trade is expanding.

The importation of goods from the USSR continues to play an important part in India's creation of an industrial base, in supplying the necessary types of industrial production, in resolving the employment problem and ultimately in reinforcing India's economic independence.

In turn, the Soviet Union purchases necessary commodities from India. They include tea, coffee, spices, leather, textiles, woolen articles, footwear and dyes. In recent years, Soviet foreign trade organizations have also recognized the advantage of purchasing a number of manufactured goods from India such as garage equipment, power cable, motor vehicle batteries, tires, surgical instruments, calculators and so forth.

All these commodities are shipped to the Soviet Union via the Indian ports of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

The visit to India in November 1973 by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was of great significance for the expansion of bilateral trade. The Soviet-Indian joint declaration signed during the visit points out that the sides agreed to take steps to insure the further growth of bilateral trade. This agreement is being successfully fulfilled.

The signing of the fifth long-term trade agreement for 1976-1980 was an important event in Soviet-Indian relations. It provides for a further 50-100 percent increase in trade over the 5-year period.

The expansion of trade relations between the Soviet Union and India is the logical continuation of the course toward the intensification of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation.

Industrial Cooperation

LD211003Y Moscow SOTSIALISTCHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[N. Lunev article: "Along the Path of Independent Development"]

[Text] India's independence was proclaimed on 15 August 1947. As Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of indepenient India, declared at the ceremony in the capital's Red Fort, "we must create a country which does not know famine, disaster, or disease."

India inherited an undeveloped economy, minimal industrial base, poverty, illiteracy and disease from the colonialists.

The country took steps to carry out socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the broad masses, particularly, the abolition of the system of large estates owned by landlords, restrictions on the activities of foreign monopolies, the creation of an industrial state sector and the adoption of a planned economy.

In its foreign policy, India proclaimed slogans of struggle against imperialsim and colonialism, support for the forces of peace, democracy and progress and the establishment and strengthening of relations with the socialist states. The new government led by Prime Minister M. Desai confirmed its adherence to the former foreign policy course. Relations are developing in the spirit of the USSR-India Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, the seventh anniversary of which was recently celebrated widely in ceremonies in the USSR and India.

During the years of independence, industrial production in the country has more than trebled, and new sectors have been created, such as electronics, heavy machine building and others that were not envisaged in colonial times. India's sixth 5-Year Plan of economic development (1978-1983), adopted by the new government, provides, particularly, for further progress in the metallurgical industry--the basis of the state sector. Thus, by 1983 it is proposed to increase the capacities of the state enterprises at Bhilai and Bokaro to 8 million tons of steel a year, and by the end of the 5-year plan, Indian steel production will increase overall to 13.45 million tons.

The years of India's independent development have been years of equitable, mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation. Approximately 70 industrial enterprises, which form the basis of the republic's state sector, have been or are being constructed with Soviet technical assistance. This cooperation began with the construction of the metallurgical plant in Bhilai in 1955. Currently, it is difficult to simply enumerate the areas of this close cooperation. There is metallurgy, petrochemistry, exploitation of natural wealth, design of mines and power stations, a joint scientific experiment concerning the origin of monsoons and research into means of preventing certain viral diseases.

As Defense Minister J. Ram pointed out in an interview on the anniversary of the Indian-Soviet treaty, all the conditions now exist for transferring this cooperation to a qualitatively new, higher level.

Soviet, Indian Foreign Policy

LD211237Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Yu. Anov article: "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] There are many landmarks, which are memorable for our peoples, in the history of Soviet-Indian cooperation. Beginning with April 1947 when the Soviet Union and India established diplomatic relations, the friendship between our countries has grown stronger and has continuously developed. Soviet people remember well the visit in summer 1955 of the outstanding Indian statesman J. Nehru, who did much to strengthen Soviet-Indian cooperation. On 9 August 1971 the Soviet Union and India concluded a Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Treaty that has become a firm foundation for the further successful development of Soviet-Indian relations, which have always been built on the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The historic days of the state visit to India of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the fall of 1973 are also fresh in the memory of our peoples. Hundreds of thousands of Indians assembled on the square in front of the Red Fort in Delhi to greet the Soviet leader.

Friendship between the Soviet Union and India has stood the test of time. Indian statesmen and politicians have repeatedly noted that, at the critical moments in its history, India has always received support and assistance from the Soviet Union. The cooperation of the two states in the international arena has become an important factor for strengthening peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. India and the Soviet Union adhere to identical or close positions on an entire range of topical international problems concerning the strengthening of international security, the just settlement of the Near East conflict, and resolute struggle against racism and the remnants of colonialism.

Friendship and mutual respect have taken deep root in the consciousness of our peoples, who see Soviet-Indian cooperation as a guarantee for the strengthening of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

When receiving Indian Prime Minister M. Desai in the Kremlin, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, declared: "The Soviet Union will continue to do everything in its power to insure that friendship with India develops in all directions. If the line of the Indian leadership is the same--and we believe it to be so--Soviet-Indian relations have a good future."

Our economic relations are developing successfully. The metallurgical plant at Bhilai has long been a symbol of mutually advantageous bilateral economic cooperation. Dozens of modern industrial enterprises such as machine building, power, coal and oil industries have been constructed since the Bhilai metallurgical plant, and these have been built with the Soviet Union's assistance. The two countries' cooperation is proceeding successfully in geological prospecting, pharmaceutical production, agriculture, space research and other crucial sectors of the Indian economy.

A major role in strengthening India's economic independence and in developing its industry is played by the state sector. In the opinion of many Indian economists, the further successful development of the state sector will be the foundation upon which the economic progress of the country will become possible.

India's economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will undoubtedly promote the further strengthening of the Indian economy and the solution of complex tasks along the path of the country's attainment of economic independence and self-sufficiency.

It is emphasized in the Indian press that the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union receives the support of the broadest sections of the Indian public and is a factor of nationwide accord.

The Soviet people experience a feeling of deep satisfaction that year after year more and more new steps are being taken in the direction of the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India.

Electrical Equipment Enterprise

LD211116Y Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 21, TASS-The state company, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., the biggest power machinery building enterprise in India, which was built with Soviet assistance, has received an order for building 60 turbogenerators. The company has already supplied ten turbogenerators for power stations at fertilizer, chemical fibre and oil products plants in the cities of Bhatinda (Punjab), Panipat (Haryana), and Sindri (Bihar).

Indo-Soviet economic ties are developing on a solid foundation of the Indo-Soviet treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation of which the seventh anniversary was widely observed in both countries on August 9. The scope of these relations is to be seen for instance from the fact that about 70 projects have been built or are being built in India with Soviet technical assistance.

Bilateral cooperation is aimed chiefly at expanding the state sector which is becoming a decisive sector of the national economy. The state-owned enterprises, which were built with Soviet technical assistance, account for 80 per cent of India's output of metallurgical equipment and 60 per cent of heavy electrical equipment.

BAYKOV NOTES GROWTH OF SOVIET-BUILT PLANT IN PAKISTAN

LD211309Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[V. Baykov dispatch: "The Firstling"]

[Excerpt] Approaching the village of (Pipri) from Karachi, the signs of an enormous construction project can be observed from a distance. Blocks of future plant shops, chimney clusters, blast furnaces and regenerators are beginning to rise in the middle of the bare, scorched plain. A large metallurgical plant is being built here with Soviet economic and technical assistance.

Mr (Rizvi), a representative of Pakistan's state steel corporation, enthusiastically and in clear terms talks about the first example of Pakistan's heavy industry. Its planned initial capacity will be 1.1 million tons of steel annually. The state treasury will save about 2.5 billion rupees annually in hard currency--money that currently is spent on purchases of foreign metal products.

"But not even these impressive figures are the most important thing," says (Rizvi). "Without metal, a country cannot seriously consider its industrial and agricultural progress. Pakistan is experiencing an acute shortage of metal. In its cities and villages you will not find a nail or even a metal bottletop going to waste--everything is used for resmelting.

Western firms approached by Pakistan's Government refused on one pretext or another to build a plant. It is in their interest to retard our industrial development and sell us their metal and metal goods. The Soviet Union came to Pakistan's aid. Now we will have a metallurgical plant, and Pakistan will take a confident step toward achieving genuine economic independence."

In conversations with Pakistani business representatives and in the press I have often heard and read similar appraisals of the benefits of USSR-Pakistan cooperation based on the principles of neighborliness. Recently, for example, the influential newspapers The PAKISTAN TIMES and The MORNING NEWS pointed out that it helps to consolidate Pakistan's economic self-sufficiency and its advance along the road of progress.

Soviet and Pakistani builders are working side by side quickly and understanding each other well. That is not surprising. A large group of Pakistani specialists has undergone training in various Soviet enterprises, and many have learned a trade here, on the construction site. The Karachi metallurgical plant is one of the few enterprises in Pakistan that trains its own qualified cadres. Presently, more than 1,000 future lathe and milling machine operators, forgers and furnacemen are undergoing instruction in the plant training center. More than 700 people have already completed the 2-year courses. The plant is becoming virtually a forge for national cadres. It also helps to solve a large social problem--that of employment--for a considerable section of Karachi's population. There are already more than 20,000 people working on the site. Many of them were previously unemployed. Tens of thousands more people will obtain jobs in the near future, when the chain reaction of job creation in sectors of industry supplied with metal and byproducts of the Karachi metallurgical plant's production begins.

The construction of the plant is also changing the surrounding area. Many allied units have appeared here, such as enterprises producing construction materials, ferroconcrete structures and asphalt. A railroad branch and new roads have been built and a small town of metallurgists has developed not far from the plant itself.

Pakistan became an independent state 31 years--the country marks the anniversary on 14 August. All the beneficial changes in the life of its people are connected with its deliverance from colonial dependence and with the opportunities that opened when it embarked on a course of independent development.

...The contours of the future plant grow sharper in (Pipri) each day. There is not long to wait for the first metal from the Karachi metallurgical plant, on which the people of Pakistan are pinning many hopes.

TARAKI EMPHASIZES INVINCIBILITY OF POPULAR REGIME

LD171311Y Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

["For Upholding the Gains of the Revolution"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, August 17, TASS--Our army must be a reliable defender of the interests of the working people and the gains of the April revolution, which was accomplished with their direct participation, said General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki addressing in the palace of the people representatives [of] the command of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The overthrown exploiter classes, the prime minister noted, basing themselves on the support of international imperialism and internal reaction are hatching plots against the people's Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, are trying to impede the implementation of the reforms directed at improving the living standards of the working masses. Therefore, we declare with firm determination that we shall most resolutely struggle against the enemies of the revolution. There is no force in the world, Taraki stressed, that would be able to overthrow our people's government supported by the army and the mass of the people.

INDOCHINA

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL VISIT TO VIETNAM REPORTED

LD220434Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A team of American congressmen has arrived on a visit to Vietnam. They will discuss prospects of Vietnamese-American relations. Washington has so far refused to normalize relations with Vietnam, openly ignoring the desire of the Vietnamese side to have normal relations. The U.S. congressmen are expected to assess prospects of trade and economic cooperation and of establishing normal diplomatic links between the two countries.

SKVORTSOV RECALLS MAOIST AGENTS' ROLE IN POSTWAR SAIGON

LD160905 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 August 1978 publishes on page 4 a 2,000-word report from Ho Chi Minh City by Correspondent V. Skvortsov under the heading "Open Horizons," describing the efforts of the city's communists to develop the agriculture of the surrounding area and reorganize industrial and commercial enterprises under state ownership. Referring to the city's recent past, Skvortsov says:

"The former Saigon, the largest city in South Vietnam, was reaction's major base. The transforming work of the revolution could not fail to meet with keen resistance here. Moreover, the resistance was supported by the Peking leadership, which mounted a propaganda campaign in 'defense' of the allegedly persecuted Huachiao--Chinese emigrants with Vietnamese citizenship living in the former center of activity of the Chinese bourgeoisie. In Cho Lon, now called the fifth and sixth districts of Ho Chi Minh, Maoist agents tried to provoke the Huachiao's mass return as a means of putting pressure on Vietnam, which is marching firmly along the path of socialist transformation. Essentially, this involved attempts to defend the last vestiges of the compradors in the city, connivance with the counterrevolution and an attempt to wreck the measures of the people's power supported also by the majority of the working people from among the Huachiao.

"If the designs of the opponents of change and their overt and covert maneuvers have remained unfulfilled, the credit goes above all to the people's power and the mass organizations of the working people. This is a testimony to the firmness of the law and order created under the communists' leadership in the difficult months of the hot summer of 1975, a law and order expressing and implementing the national interests and aspirations of the working majority."

BRIEFS

FISHING SEINERS FOR SRV--An unusual flotilla of 10 freshly painted MRS-type fishing seiners has moored in Nakhodka this week. The vessels were especially built by Soviet shipbuilders for Vietnam. For a period of 1 year some 90 leading Soviet fishermen will work together with Vietnamese fishermen on these vessels and share fishing experiences with them. A meeting was held before the vessels sailed for Vietnam. It was addressed by Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Zotov, deputy general director of the Primorrybprom Production Association. Participants in the meeting condemned the policy of interference in the internal affairs of the SRV on the part of the Peking and Cambodian leaders, a policy aimed at undermining the peaceful development of Socialist Vietnam. The fishing vessels have left for Vietnam and are accompanied on the voyage by the Reshiteliyy, (Geokl) and Dozornyy, rescue vessels of the Dalryba Association. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 1700 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW]

JAPAN-PRC TREATY DISRUPTS ASIAN BALANCE

LD220845Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Yu. Bandura commentary: "A Dubious Deal"]

[Text] A so-called "Peace and Friendship Treaty" between Japan and China was signed in Peking on 12 August. Although this treaty is formally intended to settle bilateral relations, it actually extends beyond the framework established for documents of this kind by the practice of international relations.

This conclusion inevitably arises from the inclusion in the text of the treaty of the notorious article "on countering hegemony." The Chinese leadership has not concealed, and the Japanese ruling circles clearly realize, that this article is spearheaded against the Soviet Union. By agreeing to accept Peking's demands, Tokyo has displayed solidarity with the Chinese leadership's consistently hostile policy toward the Soviet Union. The enshrinement of an anti-Soviet thrust in the text of the "Peace and Friendship Treaty" thereby transforms it into a document which extends beyond the framework of bilateral relations and which lays a foundation for an alliance, between Peking and Tokyo directed against the Soviet Union.

It is perfectly obvious that a treaty with such a content not only cannot support the cause of strengthening peace and security in the Far East but is also capable of contradicting the interests of the relaxation of tension.

As is known, the readiness of the Japanese Government to yield to the demands of the Chinese leadership and thereby create the possibility for introducing an unstable element into Soviet-Japanese relations is causing serious concern in those circles of Japanese society which have not lost the ability to rationally assess facts. In attempting to weaken the criticism that is ringing out in Japan against the treaty, the Japanese Government sought to include in the treaty articles envisaging that "the treaty will not influence the position of either of the contracting parties in relations with third countries." Japan has thereby, official commentaries explain, reserved the right to build its relations with the USSR independently of Peking. However, the importance of this reservation is to a considerable extent undermined by the unquestionable fact that, yielding to Peking's importunate demands regarding the inclusion of an article "on countering hegemony" in the treaty, the Japanese ruling circles are providing an opportunity for the Chinese leadership to interfere in Japan's policy in questions concerning its relations with other countries.

Soviet-Japanese relations are among the most important factors determining the international atmosphere in the Asian and Pacific region. Much depends on the direction in which they will develop, including the position of Japan itself. The treaty signed in Peking is causing serious concern in Asia. Commentators are asking themselves how far Japan will succeed in preserving its independence in the adoption of foreign policy decisions under the conditions of the Japanese-Chinese treaty, i.e., a treaty that the Peking leaders are intending to use as an instrument to achieve their hegemonistic goals.

MOSCOW CEREMONY OPENS USSR-DPRK FRIENDSHIP MONTH

SK210450Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 20 Aug 78 SK

[Passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] The month of Soviet-Korean friendship is currently being observed in the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK]. In connection with the opening of the month, there was a meeting of representatives of Moscow public circles.

Members of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee, many society activists, factory workers, office employees, scholars, social activists, veterans of the war to liberate Korea, and reporters gathered at the house of friendship. The meeting participants warmly welcomed Comrade Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, and personnel of the DPRK Embassy. Comrade Levedev, vice president of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee, who participated in the war to liberate Korea, said: [in Russian fading into Korean translation]

"The Soviet people, together with the fraternal Korean people, are ready to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The founding of the country is indispensably linked to the country's liberation from Japanese imperial rule--a significant event in the history of the relations between the Soviet Union and Korea.

"The Soviet Army routed the aggressive forces of Japanese imperialism and helped the Korean people, who strenuously fought for national liberation, to regain their liberty and independence. The historic event of 1945 opened the way to building a new life for the Korean people.

"We who took part in the war to liberate Korea feel special joy over the brilliant successes the fraternal Korean working people have achieved since the establishment of their people's government. The successes were based on the dedicated efforts of the DPRK working people, farmers and intelligentsia, and on internationalist aid from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

"There are many examples of successful bilateral cooperation clearly showing socialist internationalism--the unique charateristic of the relations between the Soviet Union and Korea. With technical assistance from the Soviet Union, some 60 large-scale industrial enterprises and other facilities have been rehabiliated, reconstructed or newly built in the DPRK. Currently, Soviet engineers are taking part in the construction of 15 plants. These plants, when finished, will play a large role in the DPRK economy."

Next, Comrade Kim Chae-pong came onstage amid thunderous applause from the participants. He thanked the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society for inviting him to the meeting opening the month of Soviet-Korean friendship on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. He said that this friendship month will contribute to further promoting friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

In conclusion, Comrade Kim Chae-pong said: "The Korean people sincerely congratulate the Soviet people on the success they have achieved in their struggle to implement the 10th 6-Year Plan set forth at the 25th CPSU session, and sincerely wish them greater success in the future. The Korean and Soviet peoples cemented their relations of friendship and cooperation in the struggle against imperialism and for the common cause of the construction of socialism and communism. In the past 30 years since the founding of the republic, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have developed in a manner suited to the interests of the peoples of the two countries. The Korean people cherish the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Soviet people. I believe that in the future, as in the past, the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will be further strengthened and developed on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

AUCCTU Greetings

LD211525Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Text] To the Central Committee of Korea's United Trade Unions:

Dear comrades! On behalf of Soviet workers, the kolkhoz peasantry and employees the AUCCTU sends the working people and trade unions of the DPRK cordial congratulations on the 33d anniversary of Korea's liberation.

On 15 August 1945, as a result of the defeat of Japanese militarism by the Soviet Army, the Korean people's long struggle for freedom and national liberation was crowned with victory. In a short time, under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party [KWP], the working people of northern Korea created for the first time on Korean soil a socialist state with developed industry, agriculture, science and culture. Now, having developed broad competition to greet the 30th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK, the working people and trade unions of the DPRK are successfully resolving the tasks of socialist building set by the Fifth KWP Congress and are fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan for the development of the country's national economy.

Loyal to the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, Soviet trade unions are strengthening friendship and cooperation with the working people and trade unions of the DPRK in every possible way and firmly support the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the motherland's peaceful, democratic unification.

On this portentous anniversary we wish the working people and trade unions of the DPRK great new successes in building socialism and in the struggle to achieve Korea's national unity. May fraternal friendship and cooperation strengthen and develop between the working people and trade unions of the Soviet Union and the DPRK!

[Signed] The AUCCTU.

Soviet Contribution

LD181331Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[V. Gordeyev article: "Years of Creative Work"]

[Text] On 15 August the DPRK's working people celebrate their national holiday--liberation day. Exactly 33 years ago the Soviet Army routed the forces of Japanese imperialism and militarism. This opened the way to national independence for the Korean people.

The first worker-peasant state in the history of the Korean people, which was formed in northern Korea, took the path of socialism. In a comparatively short time the DPRK's working people, under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party [KWP], achieved considerable successes in building a new life free from exploitation and oppression. Industry and agriculture were transformed on a socialist basis.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have given fraternal assistance in the development and strengthening of the republic's economy. More than 50 industrial facilities that play an important role in its national economy have been restored, modernized or constructed with technical assistance from our country. The modernization of the Kim Ch'aek metallurgical plant in Chongjin, which is correctly regarded as the flagship of the DPRK's metallurgy, was a glorious example of Soviet people's international solidarity with the working people of People's Korea. The hundreds of Soviet specialists working in the plant taught the Korean workers and engineers to use the new equipment and passed on their own experience to them. Many of them have been awarded DPRK orders and medals for this. The enterprise's capacity has now increased to 1 million tons of steel per year.

During the 6-year plan (1971-1976), the DPRK's industrial production more than doubled. People's Korea has been transformed into an industrial-agrarian socialist state. Industry and agriculture are developing rapidly in the country.

The grain harvest increases yearly, and last year reached the record level of 8.5 million tons. The irrigation system has brought long-awaited water to the fields. The commissioning of the Amnok-Kang irrigation complex--the largest in the DPRK--the fifth anniversary of which is being celebrated this year, insured the irrigation of up to 40 percent of the arable land.

The further upsurge of the republic's national economy would have proceeded even more rapidly under the conditions of a united Korea. The DPRK KWP and Government are doing everything possible to reunite their motherland on the basis of peaceful democratic principles and to achieve national unity. The Soviet Union supports these just aspirations.

KAPITONOV ADDRESSES MOSCOW CONFERENCE ON PRESS, MEDIA

LD212110Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A conference was held today at the CPSU Central Committee on managers of the central press, journals, publications, television and radio broadcasting, information agencies, and other ideological departments.

Tasks concerned with methods of mass information and propaganda in connection with routine reports and elections to party organizations were discussed. It was stressed that accountability and election party meetings and conferences are called upon to examine in every detail the activities of party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and the Central Committee plenums as well as the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev on communist building. The duty of media organs is operationally, systematically and fundamentally to highlight the progress of accountability and election campaigns at all levels. It is essential to insure extensive publicity, to thoroughly publicize the content of meetings and conferences, to show the interested and principled approach by communists to evaluating the activities of their party organizations and their elected leading organs, the sharing of experience gained and the working out of effective measures for improving their work.

The conference was addressed by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Kapitonov.

OFFICIAL ARMENIAN CONDOLENCES ON 'UNFORTUNATE EVENT'

LD211128Y Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0525 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[From the republican press review]

[Text] The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the Republican Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Armenian Council of Ministers, the Yerevan Gorkom and the Yerevan Gorispolkom express their profound condolences to the families and friends of the comrades killed while performing official duties as a result of the unfortunate event that took place in the Miasnikyan area of Yerevan on 1 August this year.

LENINGRAD OBKOM ELECTS NEW SECRETARY, RELEASES ANDREYEV

LD211313Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "Leningradskiy Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Leningradskiy Obkom plenum was held in the Smolnyy Institute yesterday.

An organizational question was examined.

In connection with B.S. Andreyev's election to the post of chairman of the oblast Trade Union Council, he was released from his duties as secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom.

V.G. Zakharov, who formerly served as chief of the Leningradskiy Obkom Propaganda and Agitation Section, was elected secretary and Bureau member of the Leningradskiy Obkom.

WESTERN PROPAGANDA ATTACKS ON USSR EMIGRATION POLICY HIT

LD220426Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary from "Half Hour with Listeners" program]

[Text] It is obvious that our listener Mahmud Ahmad's question about Jewish immigration to Israel is due to the propaganda campaign which the imperialist media and its agents in the Arab world have been carrying on for several years, with the purpose of creating doubts about the Soviet Union, the Arabs' honest, sincere ally. One can say that this issue is presented in the Western States in a different light, namely, that the Soviet Union does not allow its citizens of Jewish origin to emigrate to Israel. Well, what is the truth?

Since 1945--33 years--more than 140,000 persons, including children, have left the Soviet Union for Israel. The reason for such emigration in most cases is to reunite a family. When the Soviet Union allows those persons to leave the country, it is acting in accordance with international agreements on civil and political rights. It should be noted that the numbers of Jews who would like to emigrate to Israel has decreased largely in recent years since the number of those with relatives in Israel or who go there for religious reasons has diminished. At present those who apply to leave are the ones who hope for an easy life in the West. It is noted that those who emigrate officially to Israel do not intend to live there. They either go to the United States or to Western Europe. Western papers write about the miserable life of these emigres there. But Western media, in its propaganda beamed to Arab countries, depicts all those people as if they were leaving for Israel. Their aim is to slander the Soviet Union in the Arab world [passage indistinct]. It should also be taken into consideration that the number of Jews who emigrated from the Arab countries to Israel is more than 10 times greater than those who emigrated from the Soviet Union. It is evident that the imperialists and Zionists aim at undermining Arab confidence in the Soviet Union, which firmly and steadily upholds the just cause of the Arab peoples, and supports their just struggle in the cause of eliminating the consequences of the Israeli aggression and against the new policy of imperialism in the Middle East.

It is necessary to discuss those who harm the Palestine issue.

First, one should point to the West and the United States, which fully consolidate Israel in its expansionist, aggressive policy whose main aim is to prevent the establishment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people who have suffered quite a lot of pain. This policy is backed in the Arab world by those who, through their separate actions, deal blows to Arab solidarity, and those who betray the just issue of the Palestinian people in order to achieve their class, selfish objectives.

Briefs

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE EXHIBIT--An exhibit entitled "The Soviet Constitution and Freedom of Conscience in the USSR" has opened at the lecture center of the Kiev Pechersk State Historical and Cultural Preserve. The exposition stands bear quotations from the classics of Marxism-Leninism on freedom of conscience and the first decrees issued by Soviet authorities. Eloquent photographs illustrate the clauses of the USSR Constitution--the fundamental law of a society of developed socialism--concerning freedom of conscience and the civic rights of people. Materials depicting the situation of working people in capitalist countries constitute a contrast to them. The mobile exhibit, prepared by associates of the Department of the History of Religion and Atheism, will be sent from Kiev in a special car to the rayons of Kievskaya and Chernigovskaya oblasts. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 17 Aug 78 Au]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

MINISTER ON ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

LD210955Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent interview with USSR Construction Minister G.A. Karabayev: "The Scale of Creation"]

[Text] The scale of construction operations in our country is extensive. New cities appear annually, and every week several shops and enterprises begin to function and many thousands of people receive new housing.

"And the program of capital work is steadily increasing," G.A. Karabayev, USSR minister of construction, told your PRAVDA correspondent, "This year alone fixed capital worth more than R100 billion will be commissioned. Construction workers have reached their professional festival with much success. The country has obtained new capacities for producing oil, coal, iron ore, steel, plastics, synthetic resins, chemical fibers and yarns, sulfuric acid, motor vehicle tires, cement and other output. A substantial contribution to further developing agriculture has been made. Dozens of mechanized livestock-raising complexes and units as well as warehouses for storing mineral fertilizers have commenced operation. Rural workers have been given 260,000 hectares of drained land and 2.9 million hectares of irrigated pastures.

Construction workers are exerting a great influence on raising the living and cultural standards of the Soviet people. Already this year 575,000 well-appointed apartments have been occupied, and hundreds of new schools, kindergartens, children's schools, hospitals, clubs and cultural buildings have opened.

The party always pays enormous attention to improving the organizational structure and technical modernization of our sector, one of the key sectors in the national economic complex. Capital work today is being carried out by large trusts, combines and associations. They have at their disposal hundreds of thousands of diverse machines and mechanisms and a solid industrial base. For instance, the construction materials industry alone contains over 20,000 enterprises.

To successfully meet the target of the third year of the 5-year plan, construction workers have concentrated their efforts and material and technical resources on projects nearing completion. But this alone does not guarantee a triumphant finish. Close collaboration with planners and with collectives supplying materials and equipment is very important. We have good experience of such collaboration. It is contributing to the accelerated creation of the extremely large Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, the Atommash, projects at the Saratov Nitron Association and the Baykal-Amur Railroad as well as the construction of territorial-industrial complexes in Siberia. The task is to insure that everything of value accumulated by the best collectives becomes the property of all. I will say outright that team contracts, the Orel system of continuous planning, the "worker's baton," the Sverdlovsk workers initiative--"the 5-year plan target with fewer people"--have still not achieved mass dissemination.

Of course, on a festival it is not customary to say much of shortcomings. But it is better to speak of them now, so that they are not repeated in the future. Construction workers failed to meet the commissioning program for the first 6-month period. There are many reasons, including a low level of labor organization in many sections, losses of work time and equipment stoppages. The lack of coordination due to the behind-schedule supply of plans, equipment and material resources hinders matters. I believe that all this must be built into the plans. Then a situation will not arise whereby 80 percent of projects must be commissioned in the second half of the year. [paragraph continues]

But substantial groundwork is necessary for this. It is just as important to judge the work of construction workers everywhere on the basis of projects that have been completed and handed over to clients and by complexes nearing completion. Our ministry has steered a firm course toward introducing this system. Sections in Lithuania, Uzbekistan and Leningradskaya Oblast switched last year to new management conditions. The first steps show that this is a necessary move and that it is bringing great economic benefits.

Our country has passed the midpoint of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Construction workers are still faced with a great deal of work in order to fulfil the program set them by the 25th CPSU Congress. They will make the attempt and gladden the motherland with new successes.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER COMMENTS ON STORAGE FACILITY

LD2121402 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS--The storage of ammonia and superphosphoric acid will be commissioned in a ceremony on Tuesday in Grigorievka, near Odessa, on the Black Sea. Chemicals produced by the USSR will be shipped from the storage to socialist countries and other states. The first vessels carrying liquid ammonia already sailed out, specifically, to the U.S.A. The commissioning of the storage, one of the main projects of the complex for processing natural gas and production of different chemicals under construction here, will, undoubtedly, promote the development of commercial and economic cooperation of the Soviet Union with other countries, Leonid Kostandov, the USSR minister of the chemical industry, told a TASS correspondent. Such complexes that are being built near Odessa and Ventspils, Latvia, will make it possible to increase exports of chemicals produced in the USSR.

These complexes are being built on a compensation basis under the agreements with the Occidental Petroleum Corporation of the U.S.A. and West European firms, Leonid Kostandov said. The scopes of these deals can be seen from the fact that a contract with the U.S. company to [as received] 20 billion dollars is the biggest contract in the entire history of bilateral economic cooperation. It will operate for two decades. The Soviet Union buys the latest equipment for the complexes. The Occidental Petroleum Corporation will be supplying to the USSR superphosphoric acid and will be receiving ammonia and other chemicals.

Declaring for widening of mutually advantageous commercial and economic relations with other countries, the Soviet Union attaches great importance to joint implementation of large long-term projects, the minister said. The construction in the USSR on a compensation basis of complexes for production of mineral fertilizers shows that this cooperation is promising.

SUPPLY OF 'EVERYTHING' TO TYUMEN A PRIMARY TASK

LD2111401 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 August 1978 frontpages a 600-word report by Moscow Manometr plant newspaper editor Ye. Kochetkova describing the plant's successes in supplying precision equipment to the Tyumen oilfield. An unattributed introduction to the report notes that "It is very important nowadays for the West Siberian treasurehouses to serve our economy to the full. That's why the Manometr plant considers its number one task to be insuring uninterrupted supply of everything needed to the enterprises and construction sites of Tyumen."

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 21 AUG

LD220718 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 21 August reports that the first 100,000 hectares of grain crops have been reaped in Kurganskaya Oblast. Cool and wet weather has delayed the ripening of grain and harvesting has begun almost 3 weeks later than usual. Equipment has been fitted with special devices for coping with flattened crops. All rayons in the oblast are now harvesting cereal crops.

The radio adds that the threshing of swathes has been completed on more than 2 million hectares in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Grain has been reaped on 500,00 hectares in Ryazanskaya Oblast. Good weather is resulting in a high rate of work. Half of the cereal crops in Saratovskaya Oblast, which occupy 4 million hectares, have been threshed. Here too the weather is favoring harvest work, so machine operators are striving to use equipment as productively as possible by working day and night.

The radio says that corn harvesting for grain has been completed in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast in Uzbekistan. Corn has been harvested on 1/3 of all areas sown in the republic as a whole. Sometning figures are higher than last year's everywhere.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that machine operators in Kazakhstan's Virgin Lands started harvesting today grain crops on the 3d million hectares. Rains and strong winds are holding up work, but farmers are using time and machinery to the best advantage. It adds that in Ryazanskaya Oblast grain crops have been harvested on 500,000 hectares, with warm, sunny weather helping the machine operators. However, in Tatarskaya ASSR frequent rains are gravely hindering grain deliveries, although many drivers are still overfulfilling their quotas.

At 0900 GMT the radio reports that mass harvesting is continuing in the Kazakh Virgin Lands. There are more than 16 million hectares of grain crops, including about 12 million hectares of wheat.

At 1445 GMT the radio reports that in Volgogradskaya Oblast winter grain sowing has begun; this year, grain crops are to cover 1.7 million hectares in the oblast, or 240,000 hectares more than planned. Over 1 million hectares will be sown to the Mironovskaya, Yubileynaya and Krasnodarskaya-39 wheat varieties that are producing high yields in the lower Volga area.

At 1500 GMT the radio reports that grain growers in Saratovskaya Oblast have pledged to sell no less than 4 million tons of grain to the state. This is 500,000 tons more than previously pledged.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that Azerbaijan grain growers have overfulfilled the plan for production and sales to the state, having delivered 1.1 million tons to the procurement points.

Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia at 1600 GMT on 21 August tells listeners that harvesting is in full swing in the USSR, adding: "It is too early now to speak about the results of the harvest, but on the whole the crops are good. Farmers of the Kuban area have already sold the state over 3 million tons of grain, farmers of the Stavropol region 2.3 million tons and those of the Volgograd area 2 million tons. Farmers in the Crimea have finished harvesting."

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT reports that in Orenburgskaya Oblast grain harvesting begins today on the 4th million hectares. It adds that in Kurskaya Oblast 1 million hectares have been reaped, which is 85 percent of the grain area. Swathes have been lifted from more than 800,000 hectares. Farms in the oblast delivered 800,000 tons of grain to the granaries by this evening.

At 2330 GMT the radio reports that almost all areas of the country are now reaping grain. This work is nearing completion in the Ukraine, Rostovskaya Oblast, the lower Volga region and the south of the Central-Chernozem Zone. The harvesting pace is increasing in the northern Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Urals. The sowing of winter crops in Altayskaya Oblast will be completed in the next few days. Winter crops will occupy more than 41 million hectares in the country as a whole this fall.

KIEV RADIO REPORTS PROGRESS IN UKRAINE HARVEST

AU181830Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

[Summary] "Early grain and bean crops--excluding corn--have been mown in the Ukraine on nearly 14 million hectares, and threshed on more than 13 million hectares." Chernovitskaya Oblast farms are cutting early grain and bean crops on the last thousands of hectares. More than 1.3 million tons of grain have been delivered to the state in Odesskaya Oblast, including more than 60,000 tons of strong wheat.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS OBLAST GRAIN HARVEST FIGURES

LD211529 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 August 1978 Morning Edition frontpages a roundup of grain figures from various oblasts.

From Rostovskaya Oblast it is reported that "the Don grain growers have poured 4.1 million tons of grain into the state's granaries. "On the morning of 17 August the threshing of early crops was completed on the last few hectares. The harvesting of corn, millet and rice lies ahead, so there will be a further increase in the Don's total grain output. And grain is continuing to arrive at the elevators." It is further reported from Rostovskaya Oblast that 1.6 million hectares have already been plowed for winter crops.

According to the report from Ryazanskaya Oblast, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes there had delivered 300,000 tons of grain to the state's granaries by 17 August and many farms are obtaining yields of 30 and more quintals of grain per hectare.

A report from Voronezhskaya Oblast states that "1.1 million tons of grain have been delivered to elevators and reception centers."

According to a report from Cherkasskaya Oblast, "by 17 August 627,584 tons of grain from the new harvest had been sold to the state. Early eared crops have been threshed on 474,000 of the total 572,000 hectares. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have completed the sale of pulse crops and have begun harvesting the buckwheat."

AZERBAIJAN ORGANS HIT FODDER PROCUREMENT FAULTS

LD181013Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "On Additional Steps To Intensify Procurement of Fodder from 1978 Harvest"]

[Excerpt] Examining the state of fodder procurement in the republic, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers noted that party, soviet and agricultural organs and many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are taking insufficient advantage of the favorable conditions and opportunities in 1978 for laying in fodder and insuring a plentiful supply for the livestock wintering.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic are unsatisfactorily implementing the range of agrotechnical measures aimed at obtaining 3-4 cuttings of perennial sown grasses, a high yield of silage crops and the procurement of coarse and succulent fodder from wild grasses. Hay procurement is proceeding slowly. The straw from less than 50 percent of the harvested area of grain crops has been stacked into ricks and removed. The amount of vitamin grass meal produced is less than at the same date last year.

There are serious shortcomings in organizing the sowing and tending of postharvest fodder crops, apportioning the seed plants of perennial grasses and laying in grain forage. The work involved in corn ensilage is proceeding only slowly.

Hay procurement is proceeding unsatisfactorily in Agdamskiy, Agdashskiy, Bardinskiy, Zakatalskiy, Kakhskiy, Kutkashenskiy and other rayons. The production of vitamin grass meal has been organized in an extremely unsatisfactory way on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Agdzhabedinskiy, Akhsuinskiy, Geokchayskiy, Livichinskiy, Yevlakhskiy, Kasum-Ismailovskiy, Nertechalinskiy, Sabirabadskiy and other rayons, and production of this valuable fodder has not even been started in Nakhichevanskaya ASSR and Kedabekskiy Rayon. In many places the units for producing grass meal have not been equipped with specialists or transport facilities and are virtually inoperative. Out of 126 units that produce grass meal in the republic, 118 are in operation, and the daily production per unit in July was less than 1 ton compared with a norm of 4-5 tons.

A number of rayons display a formal attitude toward organizing harvesting and transportation complexes and links for fodder production. They have failed to mount proper organizational work to disseminate extensively in kolkhozes and sovkhozes the initiative of agricultural workers in Ismaillinskiy Rayon for laying in at least 30 quintals of fodder units per standard head of livestock.

UZBEK PLENUMS DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL TASKS, PROBLEMS

LD211327 [Editorial Report LD] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9-11 August 1978 publish on page 2 a series of UZTAG reports on various obkom plenums and a Tashkent Gorkom plenum held to discuss the results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the tasks stemming from the plenum resolution and Brezhnev's report "On the Further Development of USSR Agriculture."

The report on the Bukharskiy Obkom plenum held 8 August [main speaker Obkom First Secretary A. Karimov] includes the following criticisms: "There are still many unutilized reserves and unsolved problems in the oblast's agriculture. There was pointed talk of errors and omissions in developing leading sectors of agricultural production. Although cotton production is growing yearly, its yield on many kolkhozes and sovhozes is considerably below the average for the oblast. This is due to the low standard of farming and failure to observe agrotechnical requirements. Many farms are still converting to industrialization of agricultural production slowly." "Serious remarks were addressed at the plenum to workers in the main sector of livestock raising in the oblast--karakul raising: "The sheep population has not increased for a number of years, and little attention is paid to improving and irrigating distant pastures or to creating reserve fodder stocks." "It was said that on certain farms insufficient concern is shown for looking after cotton crops, and procurement of fodder, fruit and vegetables is laggard."

The speakers at the 8 August Ferganskiy Obkom plenum (main speaker Obkom First Secretary F. Sh. Shamsudinov) reportedly "pointed out, in particular, that many farms in Altayarskiy, Buvaydinskiy, Frunzenskiy and other rayons do not make full use of their potential for further increasing production of agricultural and livestock products."

The report on the undated Surkhandarinskiy Obkom plenum (main speaker Obkom First Secretary A.K. Karimov) includes the following passages: "There are many farms in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast which obtain rich harvests of fine-fiber cotton every year. But there are also farms where the land does not yield even 50 percent of what it could. Farms in Kumkurganskiy and Dzharkurganskiy rayons obtained 36-38 quintals of raw cotton, but in Gagarinskiy, Leninyulskiy and Sherabadskiy rayons--only 24-28 quintals. Last year, more than 20 of the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes and approximately 600 teams failed to fulfill the cotton procurement plan. Cotton production has hardly increased for many years in Sariasiyskiy and Denauskiy rayons, and certain farms have even reduced cotton production and sharply lowered yields. This is the result of unskilled use of equipment, water and mineral fertilizers and of badly performed reclamation work."

The 8 August Dzhizakskiy Obkom plenum (main speaker Obkom First Secretary T.B. Baymirov) reportedly complained that "last year the oblast's farmers did not fulfill their socialist pledges for cotton sales to the state, while sovkhozes in Mirzachulskiy and Oktyabrskiy rayons did not even fulfill the cotton procurements plan. Grain crop yields are also growing slowly, particularly on irrigated land." "Construction of housing and other projects on Virgin Land sovkhozes is still lagging behind the commissioning of land. Thus Virgin Land farms are experiencing great difficulties with manpower."

The participants in the 8 August Tashkent Gorkom plenum (main speaker Gorkom First Secretary A.A. Khodzhayev) reportedly "pointed to shortcomings delaying the production of equipment needed in the countryside. A number of enterprises still make inadequate use of production capacities, have not organized rhythmic working and violate planning, technologi al and labor discipline."

The report on the 9 August Samarkandskiy Obkom plenum (main speaker Obkom First Secretary B.R. Rakhimov) states that "many just complaints were made against rural construction workers. It was pointed out that the needs of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the development of production and cultural-domestic construction are being satisfied far from fully, and the production base remains weak." It is reported that the plenum released T.R. Abdushukurov from the duties of obkom secretary in connection with a transfer to work on the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and slected Kh.N. Normuradov obkom secretary.

The 10 August Khorezmskiy Obkom plenum (main speaker Obkom First Secretary M. Khudaybergenov) reportedly "made a further exacting analysis of the criticisms of the 10th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee plenum against Khorezmskaya Oblast in connection with its failure to fulfill the cotton production plan in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan."

A.V. Vorokhov report in the 11 August issue on an undated Namanganskiy Obkom plenum (main speaker Obkom First Secretary M. Kamalov) states: "It was pointed out, in particular, that efficient use is not being made everywhere of the funds allocated by the state. Thus the labor productivity growth rate in agriculture is lower than the rate for its capital-labor ration. Meat production is growing slowly, and yields of grain cereals, corn, vegetables, fruit and grapes are low.

"About 63 of the oblast's farms failed to fulfill the 2-year plan for cotton production. It was pointed out at the plenum that these and other shortcomings are a consequence of the fact that raykoms, primary party organizations, soviet and agricultural organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders have not achieved full utilization of existing reserves for further raising agricultural production efficiency and do not always delve deeply into the economic and social processes taking place in the countryside." It is also reported that the plenum released M. Abidshayev from the duties of obkom secretary in connection with a transfer to other work and elected A. Khasanov obkom secretary.

The same issue also carries on page 2 an UZTAG report on a 10 August Namanganskaya Oblast Soviet session that released U. Abdurazzakov from the duties of oblispolkom chairman and elected M. Abidshayev to take his place.

TURKMEN OBKOMS DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL TASKS, PERFORMANCE

LD180957 [Editorial Report LD] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 6 August 1978 publishes on page 2 a 1,400-word TURKMENINFORM report entitled "Combat Action Program" on plenums of the Ashkhabadskiy, Maryyskiy, Chardzhouskiy, Tashauzskiy and Krasnovodskiy obkoms. All discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the tasks of the oblast party organization stemming from the plenum decisions and Brezhnev's report "On the Further Development of USSR Agriculture." The obkom plenums were respectively addressed by obkom first secretaries P.A. Annaorazov, A. Akgayev, R. Khudayberdyyev and B. Atayev and Krasnovodskiy Obkom Second Secretary B. Tagandurdyyev. The report includes the following passages:

"The participants in the [Ashkhabadskiy Obkom] plenum spoke of shortcomings in the activities of party, soviet and economic organs--which reduces the efficiency and quality of all work--and pointed to unutilized reserves for further raising yields of raw cotton, grain crops, vegetables and melons and increasing livestock raising productivity."

"While evaluating positively the work results of party, soviet and economic organs in advancing an important sector of the national economy, the participants in the [Maryyskiy Obkom] plenum pointed out that the level of development reached still does not meet the increasing requirements."

"The keynote speaker and the other speakers spoke of the successes in the [Chardzhouskaya] oblast's agriculture and of its development prospects, noted shortcomings and suggested measures to eliminate them."

"The keynote speaker and other speakers [at the Tashauzskiy Obkom plenum] pointed out that, despite successes in developing agricultural production, there are shortcomings. The cottonfields yield has fallen on individual farms in Kalininskiy and Kunya-Urgenchskiy rayons. Certain kolkhozes fail to fulfill targets for vegetable and melon production and for raising the productivity of public livestock raising. Capital construction in the countryside is proceeding slowly."

"The keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate [at the Krasnovodskiy Obkom plenum] devoted great attention to shortcomings in work and to ways of eliminating them. It was emphasized at the plenum that capital construction in the countryside is proceeding slowly, as is production specialization and concentration. A large amount of equipment is standing idle on farms. The technology for fattening animals is being violated. The need to improve patronal aid to the countryside was noted."

KIRGIZ, MOLDAVIAN CP CC PLENUMS DISCUSS AGRICULTURE

LD040825 [Editorial Report LD] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 29 July 1978 publishes on pages 1-3 the 15,000-word apparent text of the report by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, "on the Results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the Tasks of the Communists and All Working People of the Republic Arising From the Central Committee Plenum Resolution and the Report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, 'On the Further Development of the USSR's Agriculture,'" delivered at the Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum on 27 July 1978.

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 28 July 1978 publishes on pages 1-4 a 16,000-word "abridged" version of the report "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Stemming From the Central Committee Plenum Resolution and the Report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, 'On the Further Development of the USSR's Agriculture,'" delivered by I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, at the 27 July Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum held in Kishinev.

Further coverage of these reports may be found in the JPRS series "Translations on USSR Political and Sociological Affairs."

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY CROPS--The first 1,000 hectares of rye have been planted in Primorskiy Kray. This year the kray will plant 37,000 hectares of rye or 1.5 times more than last year. Planting of this winter crop is being conducted simultaneously with the harvesting of grain crops, which have already been cut and threshed on nearly 200,000 hectares. Spasskiy, Khorolskiy, Anuchinskiy and some other rayons have already finished harvesting their grain crops and have prepared fields for planting rye ahead of schedule. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW]

SALYUT COMPLEX MAKES ORBITAL CORRECTION 17 AUG

LD181130Y Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

["Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-3: Orbit Correction"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 18, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Center:

After the flight trajectory correction on August 17, the manned research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-3 is continuing in flight in orbit with the following parameters: maximum distance from the earth's surface--359 kilometers, minimum distance--from the earth's surface 343 kilometers, period of revolution--91.4 minutes, inclination--51.6 degrees. The orbit correction was done with the use of the engine of the transport spaceship Progress-3.

The working day of Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov began today at eight o'clock in the morning. The cosmonauts are completing work for placing in the transport spaceship the equipment disassembled from the Salyut-6 space station, are carrying out observations and photography of the earth's surface in the interests of various branches of science and national economy.

According to the results of the medical checkup, the state of health of the cosmonauts is good. The pulse rate of the flight commander is 68, of the flight engineer-62 per minute. Arterial pressure is respectively 125 by 60 and 130 by 60 millimeters of mercury column.

The onboard systems of the station and both spaceships are functioning normally. The flight of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-3 is continuing.

Progress-3 Separates From Salyut

LD210014Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1643 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Today the program of joint flight by the automatic cargo transport Progress-3 and the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 was completed.

During the 12-day joint flight the Progress-3 ship was unloaded, and used equipment from the Salyut-6 station was transferred to it. With the aid of the motor assembly of Progress-3, on 17 August a correction to the flight trajectory of the orbital complex was carried out. Following the fulfillment of all planned tasks, the separation of the transport ship Progress-3 from the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 was carried out. The separation of the units and the departure of the transport ship from the station were controlled by specialists of the Flight Control Center and Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov.

The Progress-3 ship has been put on autonomous flight schedule, during which further tests and use of its onboard systems and apparatus will be carried out. The cosmonauts are continuing the program of scientific-technical research and experiments in near-earth orbit. The health of the cosmonauts is good. The onboard systems of the space complex are functioning normally.

GROUND FORCES AIR DEFENSE CHIEF VIEWS TRAINING OBJECTIVES

LD211335Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[Article by Col Gen Artillery P. Levchenko, chief of Ground Forces Air Defense Troops: "Reliably Covering the Troops"]

[Summary] "The intensive development of air attack methods in the armies of the capitalist states presents our branch of the armed forces with increasingly complex tasks. Subunits and units of the Ground Forces Air Defense Troops must be ready to deflect air raids from any direction, over the whole range of altitudes, day and night, and under conditions whereby the enemy makes active use of maneuver and jamming."

Success in this task depends on the quality of reconnaissance, soldiers to collaborate with covering units and fighter aviation. The entire system of Air Defense personnel training is aimed at molding skills in such collaboration.

"Unfortunately, the training process does not everywhere meet the demands of leading methods." It is not only the insufficiently high level of training of subunits that causes concern. "There is also poor control on the part of the unit or headquarters commander, formal organization of socialist competition among batteries and ignorance of the true state of affairs in certain sectors."

Tactical exercises involving combat firing--the highest form of our training--must play an important role in combat coordination. "There can be no complacency regarding such situations as Air Defense subunits resolving essentially their own special questions only, operating in isolation from a general tactical situation or without regard for constant changes in the combat order of units and subunits being covered."

GENERAL GELOVANI DIES 19 AUG, BREZHNEV SIGNS OBITUARY

LD211625Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug, TASS--Archil Gelovani, marshal of engineering troops and deputy USSR defense minister, died on 19 August after a grave illness. An obituary published here today says: "This death has torn from our ranks a true son of the Soviet people, an active participant in the Great Patriotic War, an important organizer of construction, who has made a great contribution to strenghtening the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces." The obituary was signed by Leonid Brezhnev, other Soviet leaders, and military leaders.

Archil Gelovani was born in 1915 in Georgia. He joined the navy in 1939. From the start of the war Archil Gelovani played an active part in building defense frontiers in the Crimea and the Caucasus. He occupied leading posts in the construction units of the Black Sea Fleet. Since March 1962, Archil Gelovani headed the military construction organization of the Defense Ministry and was first deputy head of construction and billeting of troops. In 1974 he was appointed deputy USSR minister for construction and billeting of troops. The obituary says: "While occupying these high posts Archil Gelovani participated in solving many important problems in the field of defense and industrial construction. He has shown himself to be a talented, well qualified engineer and skillful organizer on a large scale."

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